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# Korean Affairs Report

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11 February 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTIONS 'SCHEMES'

Clique's 'Election Rigging'

SK231535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique are taking one repressive step after another to head off the struggle against "election" rigging with the puppet National Assembly "elections" expected in February.

On December 8 last year the fascist clique called a "meeting of city and provincial police bureau chiefs" all over South Korea and ordered them to put the entire police on a 80-day "emergency alert," crying that "election offenders must be rounded up." Then the puppet police headquarters issued "the guide of control on election offense" to the city and provincial police bureaus. And the puppet minister of education threatened that the students venturing an action against the "elections" during their vacation "will be severely dealt with" and traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried on December 21 that anyone who committed "illegality" against the "elections" would "not be pardoned."

The puppets' repressive campaign has reached a new intensity in the new year.

On January 4 traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at the puppet police headquarters, the Seoul Police Bureau and the "Defense Ministry" and ordered them to "an allround alert posture." The puppets opened "a meeting of the guard section chiefs of the city and provincial police bureaus" and instructed the police to strengthen "check-up and search" with "allout efforts" in preparation for "National Assembly elections."

The fascist clique have created an atmosphere of terror by reinforcing the riot police and foot patrol corps by more than 14,500 men consisting of 100 odd companies in Seoul alone.

They are holding the democrats and students in leash to bar their struggle against the "elections."

After "blacklisting" more than 200,000 people early in December last year, the puppets announced that they would carry out a "100-day wiping-out operation" around the "elections" and launched into a madcap repressive campaign in all parts of South Korea.

#### Rigged Elections Mechanism Strengthened

SK241548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party," private political party of Puppets traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is further strengthening its mechanism to rig "elections," according to a radio report from Seoul.

On January 21 the puppets additionally appointed the general director of the "Anti-communist League," the ill-famed anti-communist plot-breeding organization, and 48 other candidates from the DJP as members of the "advisory council," "committee for campaign measures" and "election promotion committee" of the already created "organization of measures for elections."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is working hard to reinforce his mechanism for "elections" rigging with his servants so that he may cook up "victory" of the "DKP" in the "elections" without any hindrance and build up a foundation for his long-term office.

CSO: 4100/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S JOINT ENTERPRISE LAWS ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 412, 30 Nov 84 pp 1K-13K

[Article: "Realities of North Korea's Economy and 'the Joint Management Labor' (Part I)"]

[Text] (Seoul-Naewoe) The Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted on 8 September 1984 "the Joint Management Law" which was designed to establish [a system of] joint work with the General Association of Koreans in Japan and foreign business enterprises and individuals. According to the provisions of the law, management activities of the joint management corporation in North Korea's territory shall be protected, and remittances to home countries of the dividend profit from the joint management business enterprises and of wages--except for [a designated] portion of them--shall be allowed.

On this occasion, reports of the mass communications media are being focused day after day on the fact that the North Korean puppets are following the PRC's example in shifting to the open door economic establishment in connection with the current economic and Red Cross talks between North and South Korea. However, still open is the question as to whether North Korea, which has been regarded as the most closed in the world, will really be able to go onto the open door economic establishment.

In this article, our news agency explores the feasibility, if any, in perspective, of the Joint Management Law by making in-depth analyses of existing realities of North Korea's economy--with primary emphasis on them--, of the background, characteristics, and limitations shown in the enactment of the Joint Management Law, and of problems that might arise with the investments in North Korea.

Part I (No 412) of this article entitled "Realities of North Korea's Economy and 'the Joint Management Law'" deals with: 1) realities of North Korea's economy; and 2) the background of enactment of the Joint Management Law. Part II (No 413) deals with: 3) the nature and characteristics of the Joint Management Law; and 4) the practicability of the Joint Management Law and, in connection with that, the prospect of open door economic measures. Thus this article will be carried in two installments. (Editor's note)



## 1. Realities of North Korea's Economy

North Korea's economy in the 1960's could keep up growth to a certain extent because the supply and demand adjustment of personnel and material resources and the suppression of consumption to a minimum level were possible by means of a strong centralized control--a strong point of the establishment of North Korea.

However, [North Korea] has persisted even up to today, when the scale of economy has expanded to a certain extent, in its ultra-centralization establishment of economic control which is similar to that of the Stalin era of the Soviet Union. Thus the bureaucratic rigidity and inefficiency have come to prevail in the field of its economy, although a considerable development was made in the field of war industry. In other words, in a centralized command-operated establishment of economy, in which all economic decisions are made in the "from up to down" type, only perpendicular correlations are emphasized and the parallel correlations are mostly ignored; therefore, it is inevitable that inefficiency will increase.

Furthermore, farmers of workers, who represent the lowest unit of production, are completely excluded from the decision making on economic activities; therefore, it is inevitable that the desire for labor will decrease.

Under such circumstances, North Korea set forth the annual economic growth target of the second 7-year plan, which started in 1978, at 9.6 percent; and that of the field of industry was set at 12.1 percent. However, actual records for the past 6 years (1978-1983) show that the annual average economic growth was approximately 4 percent. Thus it has been revealed that the plan has struck a snag.

Major causes of such a stagnation in the development of North Korea's economy are as follows: as for fundamental causes, the targets per se of the second 7-year economic plan were set forth on the basis of avaricious plans, which had been made out of regard to the economic development of the ROK, and which had been made without regard for the realities of North Korea's economy; and the persistence in the closed establishment brought about straggling in technology and dropping in productivity. As for the realistic causes, above all, the shortage in supply of energy and raw materials caused rapid decreases in the rate of operation of plants and business enterprises.

Namely, in the field of energy, the shortage of foreign currencies crippled the charterage of tankers and payments for them. Thus the importation of crude oil, which occupies 10 percent of the energy demands of the North Korean puppets, was crippled. Even in the coal production of their own, production is being kept at the level of a half of the planned amount due to the outdatedness of digging equipment and the deepening of shafts.

Furthermore, in the field of raw material, the supply of energy stumbled and the operation rate of plants and business enterprises in the field dropped; and such a situation caused the absolute output to run low. And,

to make the matter worse, the rigidity of North Korea's inelastic economic management, in which production targets per se are fixed by law, makes business enterprises produce high-priced commodities concentratively solely for the purpose of accomplishing production goals set forth in the plan. Thus comes about a phenomenon in which some kinds of goods are produced in excess, whereas other kinds of goods become scarce: factors causing instability in the planned economy are thus increasing.

In a planned economy establishment, such as that of North Korea, factors causing instability have a far-reaching effect. Thus instability in a specified field proliferates to the entire economy and brings about setbacks in the implementation of plans in other fields. Such a vicious cycle as this goes on and on.

Next, the capability of raising domestic and foreign capitals has come to its limit; and new investments designed to form the foundation for increases in production have gone into a serious slump.

Some inevitable limitations in raising domestic capitals have come about due to the following circumstances: as failures in fulfilling targets in the economic plan prevailed, profits of business enterprises and the income from transactions of cooperative organizations have faced a hitch; and financial earnings have struck a snag because of the decrease in absolute purchasing power caused by the wage freeze which has been in effect since the 1970's and of the decrease in the amount of commodity circulation caused by the suppression of popular consumption and difficulties in transportation.

#### The Trend in the Increase Rate of Revenues of the Budget

Period	6-Year Plan	Period of Economic Adjustment	Second 7-Year Plan		
	1971-1975	1976-1977	1978-1982	1983	1984
Rates of Annual Average Increase	16.7%	9.1%	10.1%	7.5%	7.6%

Furthermore, the excessive burden of military expenditures has been distorting the allotment of resources to the field of production.

To cite here the scale of military expenditures of North Korea, the military expenditures of the North Korean puppets for 1983 amounted to \$3,400,000,000 or 24 percent of the GNP.

The reason why the scale of military expenditures of the North Korean puppets is comparatively large as cited above are as follows: the "resources" can be easily concentrated in the outlay of military expenditures in conformity with the purposes set forth on the basis of strong power establishment which is turned on the supreme target, toward the South, of the unification through armed communization; and exaction is possible from the people of North Korea through maximum suppression of popular consumption.

For actual examples which attest to this well, Kim Il-song stated: "No one would criticize us adversely even if we eat one rice meal and two gruel meals a day while supporting the maintenance of tens of thousands of military men and paying military expenditures on our own"; "Although we can put up with a shortage of people's consumer goods, the socialist fatherland cannot be defended without making rifles and guns."

Meanwhile, the raising of foreign capitals, too, faces the situation in which foreign debts amounting to \$3.3 billion are not being paid as they should and the importation of foreign equipment, technology, and essential raw materials is facing difficulties.

North Korea's economy is presently in a state of continuing stagnancy because factors impeding its growth are on the rise.

In order to break such a deadlock in their economy, the North Korean puppets emphasized that North Korea's economy had rushed into "a period of grand transformation" this year; they came to enact the Joint Management Law.

## 2. The Background and Characteristics of the Situation in Which the Joint Management Law Was Enacted

### Background

In the 1950's North Korea firmly laid the foundation of socialist economy on the basis of the so-called cooperative system. Then entering the 1960's, during which communist nations' economic aid to the North Korean puppets drastically decreased due to the ideological dispute between the PRC and the Soviet Union [North Korea] announced a policy of economic construction through "self-reliance" (the first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in October 1962) on the basis of a justification of "strengthening the foundation of the independent national economy and has pursued since then economic development on the basis of a Stalin-type strong centralized economic control establishment.

However, regarding such a method of developing socialist economy, [various] views emerged within the Workers Party from the latter half of the 1960's. Nevertheless, the dispute over the method of developing came to an end when Kim Il-song gave a definite decision by saying that "in a communist country, revolutionary spirit should serve as a yardstick for economic development."

(March 1969: Kim Il-song: Regarding the problem of socialist economy)  
But the internal conflict on this matter has never been liquidated and the throes have continued, as a matter of fact.

Then in the early 1970's, [the North Korean puppets] explored, under impetus from their economic status inferior to that of the ROK which they felt on the occasion of the North-South dialogue, an economic development through introduction of equipment and technology of the west. However, export prices of primary products and light industry commodities fell greatly and the amount of exports decreased for the following reasons: the North Korean government officials in the management team were inefficient in economic operations--they were inexperienced in commercial transactions with the west; and there came depression in the advanced nations of the west. Furthermore, import prices of raw materials and industrial products imported from advanced countries of the west and the Soviet Union dropped, and earnings from the trade deteriorated precipitously. Thus only foreign debts were piled up and the attempts of economic cooperation with the western countries brought about instead factors impeding economic development. Thus in the second 7-year economic plan (1978-84) which started in the latter half of the 1970's, [North Korea] returned to the policy of extreme "self-reliance" designed to attain "the chucheization of economy" with "its own power," "its own technology," and "its own resources."

Namely, entering the period of the second 7-year economic plan, the North Korean puppets came to emphasize the so-called "chuche economy." As for the background [of that stand,] above all in terms of the pure economic aspects, North Korea wanted to minimize the effect on it of the unprecedented deterioration in the international economic environment, including the world-wide shortage of food and resources, economic depression, and intensified trade competition, while attempting to resolve, on its own, even a little, problems arising from those factors which were impeding economic growth, including limitations in capitals, technology, and resources. In this way, North Korea wanted to get out of the economic depression which had persisted from the middle part of the 1970's.

However, the greatest significance of all can be found in the non-economic aspects. Namely, by implementing economic policies on the basis of the combination of the independent economic policy and Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, [North Korea] wanted to publicize internally and internationally the inevitability of the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il establishment succession. And, on the other hand, it wanted to stand on the defensive against the inflow into North Korea of the heterogeneous trend of thought which was stemming from the PRC's policy of modernization, whereas it wanted to strengthen the political and economic unity with non-aligned nations by casting a reflection of the economic policy of independence on the non-aligned world.

However, in order to attain an independent economy, it is above all imperative to establish the technological independence. At the same time, the independent economy would be possible only when the financing

capability and concomitant resources are provided sufficiently. Thus the North Korean puppets, who were not able to meet such requirements for an independent economy, simply had to overcome economic stagnancy by maximally mobilizing the inner potentials of personnel and materials. However, when the limitations of "the chuche economy," such as the outdatedness of equipment and technology, were exposed, a serious setback was brought about in the implementation of targets of the first half of the period. On top of that, the calumny and discontent, at the establishment of the North Korean puppets, of the people who were suffering from living difficulties rose like a flood tide; and phenomena of evasion of labor, such as workers' sabotage and desertion, were wide-spread. Thus the phenomenon of economic stagnation reached its highest potential; and it became inevitable to coordinate policies in order to overcome the situation.

Thus, entering the 1980's, the North Korean puppets carried out in a decisive action a great reform of the field of economic management (NODONG SINMUM edidotiral dated 17 October 1981). Economic positions in the central government were greatly reduced: the existing 30 economic positions in the Administrative Council were reduced to 20 through consolidation or abolition. An "Economic Guidance Committee" was newly established in each province; and these committees at the provincial level were charged with those functions which had been carried out formerly by the central economic positions, such as the production guidance and supervision responsibility. Shifting from the strong centralized command-type economic establishment to [a system in which] the power of making and implementing plans was delegated to a certain extent to the lower economic structure, they attempted to activate the economy.

With all these reforms in economic operations, the economic growth declined and it became impossible to map the next economic plan. When it became definite that the current 7-year plan would fail, Yi Chong-ok, who had been in charge of the plan, was forced to step down; and Kang Song-san (age 53), an economic administrative official, was appointed premier (January 1984). Then, in order to accelerate economic construction, a policy of "expanding the foreign trade economy and trades" was announced. On the other hand, for the purpose of mitigating the shock caused to the people by such an open door economic policy, there came an announcement that "it is necessary for the cause of self-reliance to step up economic cooperation and technical exchange with other countries," --a different stand from that formerly held by the statement: "introducing foreign capitals is a road to subordination and the ruin of the country." Thus they came to search for a new economic policy.

Meanwhile, after Mao Zedong died (September 1976), the North Korean puppets stood on their guard for fear that the policy of practicalism adopted by the new leadership establishment of the PRC should affect the people of North Korea and the one-man rule establishment of Kim Il-song.

However, entering the 1980's, heads of both states exchanged visits, such as Hu Yaobang's visit to North Korea (May 1984). Thus [the North Korean puppets] gradually relaxed their vigilance on the PRC and have shown since then their understanding of the PRC's stand.

In particular, in view of the facts that the PRC has recently been successfully implementing its policy of modernization through introduction of foreign capitals and advanced technology, and that Kim Il-song (in September 1982) and Kim Chong-Il (in June 1983) visited Sichuan and Shanxi provinces, pilot regions of the PRC's economic reforms, high level party and government delegations of the North Korean puppets have frequently visited since 1982 "special economic districts and development districts" of the PRC on a total of 23 occasions. [The statements made by the delegations during their visits, such as] that "we have come to the PRC in order to follow examples of the PRC" (in July 1984, by Kye Ung-t'ae, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Province party branch), and that "we have been able to understand deeply the vivid realities of the PRC during our visit" (in August 1984, by Premier Kang Song-san) indicate that they have attempted to acquire the substance of successes in the PRC's open door policy, and that they have felt the possibility of introducing it [to North Korea].

Furthermore, whereas the ROK, which consistently pushed an open door economic policy directed toward foreign countries, not only expanded its economic scale but also reached a step toward an advanced nation, the North Korean puppets held fast to their closed economic establishment called "self-reliance" and thereby came to experience a persistent economic stagnation. Thus, even within North Korea, too, the skepticism about the superiority of the communist economic establishment began to come to the fore.

Namely, as for the scale of the GNP, which shows economic strength of [a nation,] [North Korea's GNP] was inferior to that of the ROK 1.5 times in 1962 and 2.5 times in 1970. However, the more the economic scale expanded, the larger the difference grew. And, in 1983, the difference conspicuously reached a rate as big as 5.2 times. Thus the feeling of impatience about their inferiority to the South in economic strength came to the fore within the strata of authority of the North Korean puppets.

Comparison of the GNP's of North and South Korea

Year Division	1962	1970	1975	1980	1983
ROK (\$100,000,000)	23	80	209	612	753
North Korean puppets (\$100,000,000)	15	32	66	136	145
ROK/North Korean puppets (times)	1.5	2.5	3.2	4.5	5.2

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CSO: 4110/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON HITS SOUTH FOR TALKS RUPTURE

SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--With no excuse or sophism can the South Korean authorities shirk the responsibility for having rendered it impossible to open the second round of the North-South economic talks as scheduled, declares MINJU CHOSON Saturday in a signed article.

It notes:

The brutal gun-firing caused by the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet troops in Panmunjom only a few days after the first round of the North-South economic talks was an unpardonable criminal act negating and scuttling the North-South dialogue. We, however, decided to sit again with the southern side in the New Year overcoming everything out of our earnest wish to preserve the hard-won dialogue and bring it to a success.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities' announcement of the plan to stage "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises only ten odd days before the opening of the second round of the North-South economic talks and their decision to start them on February 1 are aimed, in the final analysis, at further increasing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and laying artificial road-blocks in the way of the talks.

Prompted by the desire to bring the North-South economic talks to success come what may, we on January 9 proposed to the southern side to have a contact between vice-premiers with a view to clearing the difficulties in the way of the talks.

But the southern side turned down our offer without any justifiable reason or ground. The southern side is entirely to blame for the failure to open the second round of the North-South economic talks on January 17.

The southern side's unjust stance regarding the dialogue once again goes to prove that the South Korean authorities paradoxically claiming to support "dialogue" and "unification", are, in actuality, seeking confrontation and permanent split only.

CSO: 4100/163



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN SEAMEN SUPPORT UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK230837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Crewmen of foreign ships held a meeting on January 20 at Chongjin port in support of the nation-saving proposal for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1985.

Attending the meeting were crewmen of the Greek ships "Tocsotis" and "Silver Athens," the Panamanian ships "White Hakuyo", "White Kowa" and "Mwguma No 3", the Japanese ships "Daisei Maru No 88", "Seiko Maru" and "Daismin Maru."

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Addressing the meeting, the master of "White Hakuyo" said:

In his New Year address for 1985 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal to relax tensions in Korea through tripartite talks, produce good results by promoting North-South dialogue and realize wide-range negotiations between North and South, multi-faced collaborations and exchange. This is a most realistic and reasonable proposal and nation-saving step for paying the way of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, he added.

The master of "Tocsotis" said in his speech:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must drop the plan to stage the aggressive and criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and immediately give up the maneuverings obstructive to the dialogue between North and South.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must unconditionally and immediately respond to the proposal for tripartite talks, he stated, and stressed:

We will resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of Korea and world peace and security.

Speeches were made also by the master of "Seiko Maru" and a crewman of "Silver Athens."

The meeting adopted a statement, which stresses that the world's peaceloving people should more energetically wage a solidarity movement of various forms in support of the just struggle of the Korean people to greatly help towards the realization of peace in Korea and the cause of her reunification.

At the end of the meeting the participants burned in effigy the U.S. imperialists, the aggressor, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, carrying slogan-boards reading "support to the tripartite talks" and "oppose 'Team Spirit 85'."

CSO: 4100/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE OF DENUNICATIONS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

Guyanese, Indian Protests

SK231040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Guyanese organizations in their joint statement issued on January 10 denounced the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique at a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an intolerable insult to the DPRK's reasonable, peace proposal for dialogue and peaceful reunification.

The statement issued in joint name of the Guyanese committee for supporting Korean reunification, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association, the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the General Council of Labor of Guyana, the Post and Telecommunications Workers Union of Guyana, and the Guyanese Agricultural Workers Union, said:

The projected joint military exercises helped us more clearly realize the fact that the United States and South Korean puppets are not interested at all in the dialogue between North and South but have obstructed talks in every way from their outset.

We demand the U.S. imperialists and South Korea authorities to stop at once their reckless military provocations and accept the DPRK's peaceful proposal for tripartite talks at an early date and, availing ourselves of this opportunity, express again our full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A joint statement issued on January 10 by the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the India committee for the support to Korean reunification noted:

In his New Year address the great leader President Kim Il-song said that if the North-South dialogue proceeds successfully to meet the expectations of the people and in accordance with the idea of national reunification, it will develop gradually onto higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political negotiations between North and South.

But the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities plan to stage the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal.

The United States and South Korean authorities must not hold the joint military exercises but respond at an early date to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### 'Frantic' Preparations

SK250418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--Okinawa-based U.S. forces are getting frantic with preparations for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the Japanese paper RYUKYU SHINPO January 21.

The paper said:

Military vehicles and shrapnel guns of the U.S. forces began to be massed at "Camp Zukeran" of Okinawa and an increasing number of ground men are busy with the adjustment of tanks, shrapnel guns and military trucks. Among them are artillery pieces capable of firing neutron shells.

It appears that the preliminary exercise of the "Team Spirit-85" war rehearsal has already started, the paper said, and continued:

The 393th Division of the U.S. Air Force, "F-15" fighter planes of the 18th Tactical Combat Flying Corps, "RF 4" reconnaissance planes and "E 3A" aerial warning planes, the Okinawa-based U.S. Marines and notorious "Green Berets" unit will participate in the military rehearsal this year, the 10th one of its kind.

During the "Team Spirit-85", the U.S. forces will leave Okinawa base and airlifting operations from the U.S. mainland be launched, noted the paper.

#### MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK221121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary Tuesday lashes at the U.S. imperialists for scheming to bring their army units and military equipment in their mainland and the Pacific into South Korea while running about feverishly in taking all "scrupulous steps" such as "map drawing" and "preliminary exercise", on the threshold of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal.

The strong powder smell hanging over all links of the rehearsal before its start brings into bolder relief its gravity and aggressive nature, the author of the commentary notes, and continues:

No one can swear that the upcoming war game to be started from a strict attack posture and under a "meticulous" plan would not go over to a real war.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to hurl into South Korea the "Green Berets" unit with "special backpack nuke" on their backs. This proves to what extent they have gone in their maneuvers to ignite a nuclear war in Korea. But they can frighten no one.

They had better cool their heads overheated with war fever and behave with discretion.

#### CPRK Hits 'Green Berets' Participation

SK240410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists decided to draw the notorious "Green Berets" unit based in Okinawa, Japan, into the provocative "Team Spirit 85" war exercises to be held from February 1. In denunciation of this, the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public information No 294 on January 23.

The information says:

It is very ill-boding that the U.S. imperialists decided to directly hurl the "Green Berets" they have kept in top secrecy up to date since the war in Vietnam into the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal for completing preparations for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists who have already deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and shipped there even neutron bombs plan to draw into the "Team Spirit-85" war rehearsal even a special unit called "Green Berets" for waging "guerrilla warfare" carrying them small nuclear bombs. This shows that they scheme to provoke at all costs a nuclear war on the front and in the rear of our country and their maneuverings have today reached a very dangerous stage.

The United States must ponder over the possible grave consequences of its criminal acts, give up the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal plan though it is belated and pull out of South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

CSO: 4100/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR COMMENTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

NDKP's Denouncement

SK250927 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
24 Jan 85

[Text] On 22 January, Yi Min-u, president of the New Democratic Korean Party [NKDP], held a press conference for the first time since the party's founding.

In his press conference, he said that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is trying to conduct an unprecedentedly fraudulent election. He stated that, while paying a lip service to a fair election, the incumbent regime is enforcing an oppressive choice on the people in order to perpetuate military dictatorship.

He further said that the NKDP will make efforts to elect the president not by the presidential electoral group but by the people by putting an end to the present regime's oppression.

He added that the DJP will win an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly through the inequal election system, suppression, and fraudulence.

Federation for Democratic Election

SK250931 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
24 Jan 85

[Text] In the midst of the expansion of the struggle of students and youths to oppose the 12th general election, the Federation of Students To Win a Democratic Election--a new student organization--was formed in Seoul on 14 January.

It was reported that this student fighting organization would find a way for a joint struggle of the committees, which have already been organized in each university, to deal with the election and conduct propaganda in an effort to prevent the DJP from fabricating ballot counting. The declaration of the founding of this organization, issued at Seoul National University, elucidated fighting goals for winning a democratic election.

CSO: 4110/075

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MARITIME OFFICIAL DENOUNCES KIDNAP ATTEMPT

SK250924 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0709 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Talk by So Tae-sil, chief of the Maritime Transport Management Bureau of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation: "The South Korean Puppets' Piracy Is a Deliberate Provocation Aggravating Tension"--recorded]

[Text] Having heard a news report that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique attempted to forcibly capture our peaceful fishing boats on the high seas while firing rifles and guns by even mobilizing even warships, we cannot hold back surging indignation and resentment against the fascist clique.

As you know, no one can attack a peaceful boat sailing on the high seas. This is publicly recognized international law and practice.

Furthermore, attempting to kidnap while firing threatening shots at peaceful boats on their way home after catching fish in waters far away from their beloved fatherland is an unpardonable criminal act.

As has been reported, on 22 January vessels of the South Korean puppet navy blocked the navigation of our fishing boat on the high seas and forcibly ordered, through a loudspeaker, our seamen to raise their hands and head for Pusan, firing threatening shots from guns and machineguns and approaching them up to a closeness of nearly 100 meters. This is an outrageous and truculent piracy of those who do not know the nation and publicly recognized international law and who have no conscience.

We sternly denounce this criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring with surging national indignation!

Together with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the puppets' piracy is a deliberate and premeditated provocation aimed at againworsening North-South relations and laying a higher hurdle in the way of dialogue.

Instead of making efforts to ease tension, the South Korean puppets perpetrated even [word indistinct] against our peaceful fishing boats. This clearly shows that their talk about dialogue and harmony is nothing but empty jargon and they seek only confrontation and war.

We once again denounce the brigandish piracy of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans with surging national indignation, branding it as a deliberate and criminal act of straining the situation of our country and aggravating North-South relations.

If it perpetrates such an act again, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be subjected to the stern punishment of our people.

CSO: 4110/075



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET-ASSISTED PLANT CONSTRUCTIONS IN NORTH KOREA

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 410, 16 Nov 84 pp 1J-9J

[Article: "Present Status of Soviet-Assisted Plant Construction for the North Puppets"]

[Text] It appears that the North puppets and the Soviet Union greatly strengthened economic cooperation and trade relations as well as promoted their existing relationship with Kim Il-Song's visit to the Soviet Union last May.

After Kim Il-Song's visit to the Soviet Union, mutual exchanges of economic delegations between Pyongyang and Moscow became more frequent than before. Especially, the regular meeting of the mutual economic science and technology cooperation committee was held last May and September. It appears that in those meetings the early completion of 12 plants presently being constructed by the North puppets with the assistance of the Soviet Union and mutual economic and technological cooperation in carrying out the economic plan for the next period were discussed on a priority basis.

The 12 plants under construction by the North puppets, with the promise of support from the Soviet Union, are in the mining industry, power, metallurgy, chemistry and machinery sectors and are facilities that will have a great impact on the development and growth of North Korea's key industries. These are the construction projects that were to have been aided by the Soviet Union during the 10th 5-year economic plan (1976 to 1980).

But, due to the stagnation of construction support by the Soviet Union, the projects were carried forward into the next economic plan (the 11th 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985) and are being carried out at present. Only three projects, including the Yong Sung bearing plant, are new construction projects. The rest are expansions of existing facilities.

The North puppets considered the fact that a big setback occurred in carrying out their economic plan due to the stagnation of economic construction support from the Soviet Union in the 6-year economic plan (from 1971 to 1975) and its complementing and completing buffer period (from 1976 to 1977). The Soviet Union was urged to complete these 12 construction projects early. But, because the Soviet Union was not able to satisfactorily collect funds for the Soviet-assisted "plants" for the North puppets through the production goods exchange method, construction support for the projects did not progress.

Therefore, the North puppets made efforts not only to achieve economic construction but also to promote balanced economic development by hastening to complete these main plant construction projects, which are mostly not new but were promised in the second 7-year economic plan period (from 1978 to 1984). For this, the North puppets demanded positive construction support from the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet Union also started to make the support firm for these 12 plant construction projects with the terms of the "1981-1985 long-term trade treaty" as a momentum in July 1981 for the purpose of making a favorable impression in giving economic support to the North puppets and restraining the North puppets' increasingly close adherence to mainland China by insuring that the projects were completed during the period of the North puppets' second 7-year economic plan. As a result, in the present time near the finish of the North puppets' economic plan, the actual result of the aid--the completion of construction of 6 projects and the completion of first phase work on 4 projects among the 12 construction projects--is evident. To put its construction situation and effect together by the classification of plant construction of 12 projects which are supported mainly by the Soviet Union during the period of the North puppets' second 7-year economic plan, it is as follows.

Yong Sung bearing plant. After the completion of the Pyung Buk Chong Ju "bearing" plant (10-30) which was supported by the Soviet Union in August 1977, as a second time, construction of the "Yong Sung bearing plant," which needed about \$150 million, started in Jun 1981. So, in January this year after about 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  years after work was started, the work on 30 production lines was completed. Presently, six kinds of "bearings" are experimentally produced and the goal of completing the plant is aimed within this year.

When the "Yong Sung bearing plant" is completed, the North puppets can produce annually 10 million bearings of 200 types ranging from 16-mm "bearings" for machinery production to 680-mm bearings for generators of industrial facilities, railroad vehicles, and ships. It looks as if the plant will contribute largely to coal mine and transportation equipment and the production of all kinds of machinery as well as the saving of foreign currency due to manufacturing "bearings" instead of importing them along with the self-supply of various kinds of special precision "bearings" which have been imported from Japan, the Soviet Union, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

Dae Dong Gang battery plant. This plant is located in the Pyung Cheon area in Pyongyang, and its annual production capacity is 1.1 million batteries. Construction started in the beginning of 1971 with the goal of completing it by 1974. However, construction halted because of the cutting of technical aid by the Soviet Union. Aid resumed in 1977 and the first phase of work was completed in July 1980. The plant was completed in April 1982.

The North puppets have produced batteries at the Yong Sung battery plant but could not meet great domestic needs. They depended mostly on imports from

foreign countries such as Japan. The completion of the "Dae Dong Gang battery plant" could meet domestic needs (about 3,000 batteries), but the North puppets have to send from 60 to 80 percent of the manufactured goods to the Soviet Union, so the products cannot be exported.

Pyongyang enamel line plant. To expand the facility, completed in 1976, from a 550-ton facility into a 1,100-ton facility, expansion was started in 1979 and completed in September 1982 with the aid of the Soviet Union.

Even though the North puppets produce electric wire for various kinds of communication and electric power at seven plants, including the Pyongyang electric wire plant and Pyongyang communication machinery plant as well as the Pyongyang enamel line plant, equipped and expanded this time, it is observed that their production technology for electric wire is greatly lagging and production does not meet demand when considering their dependence on importing from the Soviet Union electric wire for ultra-high voltage and long distance communications.

Pyongyang minimum-size electric motor plant. Construction was started in 1974 and the first phase was completed in December 1983 over a period of 10 years. When all work is completed, the plant will be able to produce 1 million items.

The North puppets produce electric motors at the Dae Ahn electric plant and 12 related plants, but casting work and press processing technology and precision degree work are poor. They depend on the import of foreign-made items instead of using electronic products below standards that are made in the North (such as some types of bearings). When the "Pyongyang minimum-size electric motor plant" is completed, it appears that production requirements will be fulfilled for small-size electric motors for home electric appliances, (fans, washing machines, etc.) as well as the improvement of electric motor production technology.

Kim Chek steel mill. Construction of the "cold separation rolling mill," with a 400,000-ton production capacity per year, was started in June 1976 and was completed in January 1984. Together with the "heat separation rolling mill," which was completed in 1976 with the support of the Soviet Union, it is the biggest and the most modern steel facility among the facilities of the North puppets. It has a production capacity for cold separation rolling which totals 430,000 tons including the three stage of Hwang Hae steel mill. It is believed that the capacity for self-supply of high-grade "cold spread thin plate," which is needed for the engineering, military, and automobile industries, will be enhanced.

Buk Chang heating power and Chung Jin heating power plants. After the Buk Chang heating power was expanded to 1.2-million kw capacity in August 1975, a 400,000 kw expansion project was started in the beginning of 1978. With the operation of the No 13 machinery plant (100,000 kw) in September 1981, the No 14 machinery plant in March 1982, and the No 15 machinery plant in January 1983, there is a 1.5-million kw capacity. Its goal is the operation of the No 16 machinery plant by the end of the year.

Construction of the Chung Jin heating power plant was begun in 1974, using the capacity of the 150,000 kw inside the Kim Chek steel mill (50,000-kw No 3 machinery plant). The No 1 machinery plant (50,000 kw) went into operation in April 1984. Construction of the No 2 machinery plant this year is being promoted.

Regarding this, the North puppets increased by 5.91 million kw the electric power generation capacity in 1984, an increase of about 3 percent over 1983. Thus, it looks as if it will contribute to relieving somewhat the electric power difficulties in the Chung Jin industrial area and Pyongyang.

Buk Chang aluminum plant. The North puppets' first "aluminum" plant, construction of which was started in 1975 and, after 9 years, its first phase was completed in April this year, has a 20,000-ton production capacity. Therefore, when the Buk Chang aluminum plant is completed, the North puppets will be able to save on foreign currency for imports, because the self-supply of aluminum, all of which has hitherto been imported from Japan and the Soviet Union, will be partially possible.

Ah Oh Ji chemistry plant (7.7 chemistry plant). This is one of the North puppets' main chemical plants, construction of which was started for the expansion of the 50,000-ton production capacity in September 1973 with the goal of tripling expansion of "ammonia" production capacity. It was completed in April 1982.

With the expansion of the Ah Oh Ji chemical plant, the North puppets will have a production increase of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and bicarbonate "ammonium" made by using "ammonia." Presently, the "ammonia" production capacity totals 65,000 tons per year. The production capacity of bicarbonate "ammonium" and ammonium nitrate fertilizer (not only for chemical fertilizer use, but also the main raw material for ammonium nitrate, which is an explosive for industrial use) reaches about 200,000 tons.

The production capacity of chemical fertilizer is 120,000 tons and "formalin" raw material can be supplied. With an increase of 20,000 to 30,000 tons of "methanol," a total of 65,000 to 75,000 tons of methanol will be produced. Also, by processing ammonium nitrate fertilizer, a production increase of explosives for civilian use in various kinds of public works and mining is being sought.

Ahn Ju coal mine and Keum Ya coal mine (former Young Heung coal mine). The expansion of the Ahn Ju coal mine was started in 1970 with the goal of increasing capacity to 15 million tons from 3 million tons. They are still constructing it. The Soviet Union has been assisting in the construction by furnishing a belt conveyor for coal movements and mining equipment since 1981. Expansion of the Keum Ya coal mine was started in 1974 to raise capacity from 1.5 million tons to 2 million tons. Two large excavators were brought in and a conveyor transportation line--a long distance sky belt (250 meters)--was installed, and a 12 km, electrified, and movable belt conveyor (150 meter per hour, 450-meter conveyance capacity for dirt) between Keum Ya and Poong Nam was installed with the aid of the Soviet Union in 2 years, 1978 and 1979. The expansion and development work for the Keum Ya coal mine is continuing.

As shown thus far, it seems that the North puppets will concentrate on realizing the development of two coal mines along with the early completion of four projects--the Chung Jin heating power, the Buk Chang aluminum plant, the Pyongyang minimum size electric motor plant, and the Yong Sung bearing plant--besides the six projects that were completed with the support of the Soviet Union. Regarding the promoting of the next economic plan (after 1985), it is believed that further strengthening of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union will be sought for the additional support of the energy, coal, and electricity sectors, and for steel making and refining facilities, which are weak links in their economic development.

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CSO: 4107/039

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH'S SINCERITY TESTED IN ECONOMIC TALKS

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Song-hui: "Success or Failure Depends on 'North's Sincerity'" "Attempting To Improve Images and To Approach the West" "Might Come Up With 'Politics-Oriented Cooperation'" "North-South Economic Talks and Its Prospect..."]

[Text] The North-South Korea economic talks--the first held since the founding of our republic--will start on 15 November 1984 at P'anmunjom.

The talks--one of the series of North-South contacts which started on the occasion of the acceptance of flood relief goods in September this year--have been made possible through the acceptance of our side's proposal.

The beginning of the proposal came on 20 August 1984 when at his summer press conference President Chon Tu-hwan made a proposal for trade and economic cooperation between the North and the South. Then, on 12 October 1984, Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon proposed economic talks in which vice minister level officials--as senior delegates--and non-governmental representatives would discuss trade of goods and economic cooperation.

Following that, on the 13th of the same month, directors of four economic organizations, including the National Federation of Economic Personages, in response to the proposals, even cited some exchangeable commodity items. They appealed to the North side to take part actively in economic exchange designed to bring about a mutual prosperity.

The sincerity of these proposals was clearly shown by the decision to accept flood relief goods offered by North Korea.

Furthermore, the reason why the North, which once categorically rejected President Chon's 20 August proposal, came to accept the proposed economic talks, too, is that our attitude toward the talks is sincere.

Why are they accepting our proposals?

Many experts on North Korean problems cite the necessity of ground leveling for the hereditary succession of power between father and son Kim. Their analyses say that in order to maintain the father-son hereditary government power, Kim Chong-il's peace-loving image must be emphasized internationally and his leadership capability must be proved domestically.

In the process of doing that, in order to improve the people's livelihood, they must inevitably shift from the existing closed heavy industry centered policy to a light industry centered policy.

Another reason why the north is accepting the talks is that the second 7-year plan, which is going to end in 1985, has been evaluated as a failure due to the failure to introduce capital and to the shortage of advanced technology. Furthermore, since in September 1984 they revised their strategy toward the west by, for example, announcing the Joint Management Law, another reason is that they want to improve their international image.

In order to introduce capital and technology of the west, it is imperative for them to wipe out the jingoistic image typified by the Rangoon incident and to approach the United States and Japan politically and economically.

Rather than expecting, through the North-South contacts, the incidental effect of causing confusion in the anti-communist consciousness of our society, North Korea is under the pressure of the necessity to help itself by seeking actual profits in the economic and diplomatic contacts with the west. In other words, North Korea would be able to launch its strategy toward the west through the economic talks; therefore, we can say that they are accepting the talks because they think they can get actual profits regardless of whether or not the talks are successful. The reason for this is that the introduction of western capital would not be possible for them if they rejected the economic talks proposed by us.

Unlike such an underlying motive of the North Korean side, our stand has been consistent.

Already in our 23 June 1973 declaration, we opened the door to the communist sphere. Our consistent policy is that we seek first the North-South exchange, which is rather easy to carry out, and seek ultimately through the exchange the peaceful unification of the North and the South.

In his 12 October proposal to the North, Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon clearly urged the prevention of waste of national strength and the attainment of co-prosperity which might be achieved through the improvement of relations.

Needless to say, if the trade of goods and economic cooperation are realized through progress in the coming talks, it would be profitable in terms of mutual replenishment and of the terms of trade. Some economic experts pointed out the trifleness of the profit by saying that "if we purchase anthracite coal from North Korea, we will get around a \$2 profit per ton compared to its purchase from international markets."

However, the success in the talks would be more significant politically than economically, we might say. East and West Germany, where the reconciliation mood is at its height mainly through economic exchanges independent of the current cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union, are good examples.

In 1983, West Germany extended a loan of \$350,000,000 to East Germany; and it represents 10 percent of the total foreign trade of East Germany. It is the largest trade partner to East Germany in the western world, and it is known that it provides technical assistance to East Germany.

In reciprocation, 28,000 East Germans visited West Germany last year and, in addition, it is said that 7,000 of them are scheduled to visit West Germany by the end of this year.

Thus it is without doubt that on the occasion of the economic talks, North Korea will be induced to open the door of its establishment, and the foundation will be laid gradually for realization of the plans for national unity and democratic unification.

However, the talks may hit a snag.

The reason for this is that while the logic of our side is in line with the proposal that [the issue of] the trade of goods which is easy to be carried out be dealt with first and "the joint investment," including the joint development of resources, be discussed, it is highly possible that the North Korean side will come up with a proposal that the politics-oriented "cooperation," which is similar to the cooperation between nationalists and communists in China, be dealt with.

After all, it seems that the success or failure of the coming talks depends on how much sincerity the North Korean side brings to the talks.

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CSO: 4107/030



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NORTH KOREAN PROVOCATIONS FLAYED, WARNINGS MADE

Seoul ANJON POJANG in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 44-47

[Article by the Capital Defense Command: "The Past and Present of North Korea's Provocations of the South"]

[Text] When the State Security Planning Department revealed last 2 April that the disappearances of actress Ch'oe Un-hui and film director Sin Sang-ok in Hong Kong in 1978 were forced kidnappings carried out by the Kim Chong-il clique, it became even more clear that the methods of the North Korean clique's provocative actions against the South are growing more vicious as time passes.

The methods of last 9 October's assassination bombing at the National Cemetery in Aungmye, Burma were the most vicious of all North Korea's provocations since the armistice, and as a result of that incident tensions in the Korean Peninsula rose to the highest level since the Korean war.

The internal goal of the provocations, chances for which are so vigilantly awaited by North Korea, is to create tension in the Korean Peninsula to use as an excuse to strengthen the hereditary transmission of power between father and son in the Kim family, and to intensify the exploitation of the people's labor in order to advance their economic construction which has reached the point of bankruptcy. Another purpose is to use a strengthened economic power as a base for increasing their military power in order to incite a war of aggression against the South.

Externally, one purpose is to fabricate facts to make it appear that the responsibility for the high level of tension in the Korean Peninsula lies with the American forces in Korea and a plot by South Korea and America to prepare for an invasion of the North in order to propagandize the rationality of North Korean demands that American forces withdraw from Korea and to gain international support.

It must also be said that the intention to propagandize the rationality and legitimacy of their Confederate Republic of Koryo, which is false peaceful reunification propaganda, is hidden in their provocations.

Thus it is a fact that North Korea's provocations of the South are carried out with various goals in mind, that the Kim father and son are unceasingly

carrying out provocative atrocities against the South, and that the responsibility and command for the provocations has been given wholly to Kim Chong-il.

The fact that the operations against the South carried out by North Korea are done under the direct leadership of Kim Chong-il has been clearly proved by the fact that the 1978 Hong Kong kidnappings of Ch'oe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok were done at the direction of Kim Chong-il and the fact that the Burma assassination bombing of last October was also done at Kim Chong-il's direction.

After Kim Chong-il was officially named as Kim Il-song's successor at the sixth party congress in November 1980, the existing guidelines and organs for invasion and destruction operations against the South were changed and measures were taken to advance operations against the South more actively.

Kim Chong-il, who decided to change the guideline to intensify operations against the South, organized a five-person southern operations guidance committee with himself as head, and he appointed party and military cadre to be committee members.

In addition, the fact that Kim Chong-il is directly responsible for operations against the South gained greater credibility when evidence with Kim Chong-il's name on it was discovered on the two armed agent escorts who were captured alive when trying to infiltrate by sea at Tadaep'o, Pusan on 4 December last year.

The codesheet carried by the infiltrators at Tadaep'o had written on it phrases of praise to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, making it clear that Kim Chong-il is directly commanding operations against the South.

In addition, Chon Ch'ung-nam and Yi Sang-kyu, the agents captured off Tadaep'o, stated that while they were at the Wonsan base Kim Chong-il personally visited the base, making it even clear that Kim Chong-il is solely in charge of operations against the South.

Becoming deeply and directly involved in operations against the South, in the latter half of 1982 Kim Chong-il ordered the establishment of five or six new centers for operations against the South within the organization of the General Federation of Koreans Resident in Japan in order to intensify operations.

That Kim Chong-il recently ordered the intensification of operations against the South is due not only to his vicious personal character, but also to the goal of interfering with such international events as the October 1983 IPU meeting held in Seoul and the November 1983 visit of the American President Reagan to South Korea.

In addition, Kim Chong-il has the goal of intensifying his violent methods in order to interfere with the holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, because if those events are carried out successfully, the gap in national power and international prestige between North and South will become too great.

In order to intensify its operations against the South, North Korea is not only purchasing large quantities of South Korea army and police uniforms, but it is also stressing the training of destructive operation agents who do not have North Korean accents such as persons originally from South Korea or Japan.

In addition, it is a fact today that the threat of North Korean operations against the South is growing higher daily, since the North Koreans have a 100,000-man force to be used to disrupt rear areas prior to an armed invasion of the South.

In addition to the goal of causing direct damage by violence, in recent years the provocations carried out against the South by North Korea have also had the goal of inhibiting foreign investment in South Korea and suppressing the rise in South Korea's international position by creating the impression that tension and danger are very severe in the Korean peninsula.

The aspects of North Korea's operations against the South include the method of carrying out the atrocity of illegally kidnapping Koreans overseas as well as infiltrating armed agents into rear areas to attempt the collection of intelligence, the destruction of important facilities, the assassination of key figures, and secret contact with hidden agents.

In 1983 alone, attempts at the infiltration of armed agents into the South by North Korea included the wholesale arrest of armed agents who had crossed the Imjin River on the western front on 6 June and the shooting of the armed agents who infiltrated off the coast at the nuclear power plant at Wolsong on 5 August.

In addition, on 13 August a North Korea operational mother ship disguised as a Japanese fishing vessel was discovered and sunk for the first time by our naval patrols in the sea of Ullung Island.

However, not long after these incidents had taken place, the Burma assassination bombing incident happened on 9 October 1983; on 4 December 1983, a time when tension in the Korean peninsula had reached a new high due to the Burma assassination, another incident occurred in which the two infiltrating agent escorts were discovered and captured off Tadaep'o, Pusan.

A fact which draws interest in the recent infiltrations of armed agents into the South is that they have all been organized in the so-called "self-destruction do-or-die units."

The orders to agents operating against the South to destroy themselves rather than be captured alive at times of danger were handed down as Kim Chong-il's "special orders," and new operational directives saying that one is a communist if he destroys himself and not a communist if he is captured alive are now circulating.

The fact that large numbers of do-or-die units belonging to southern operational organs operating under the direct command of Kim Chong-il are standing by for orders on bases in North Korea has been sufficiently proved by the statements

of the two armed agent escorts captured while infiltrating off Taedaep'o and by the fact that the members of the special unit that carried out the Burma assassination incident were members of the Kang Ch'ang-su unit based in Kaesong.

It is a fact the North Koreans have developed a wide variety of approaches in the provocations they have carried out against the South over the years, including plots to assassinate important persons, the infiltration of agents to gather military intelligence, the destruction of major facilities, and forced kidnappings.

The goal of North Korea's persistent attempts to assassinate important persons in free Korea is to create political, economic, social, and military chaos in South Korea by striking down the centers of power and the state leader, thus providing a decisive revolutionary opportunity for invasion of the South

It was with this goal that North Korea attempted to attack the Blue House on 21 January 1968 with the 31-man do-or-die unit from the 124th military unit and attempted to assassinate President Park Chung-hee on 15 August 1974, when they killed his wife instead at the ceremonies commemorating liberation. Later there was the 9 October 1983 bombing at the Aungsan national cemetery in Burma where died many of the persons accompanying President Chun Doo Hwan on his trip to Oceania and Southwest Asia. The total number of assassination attempts carried out by North Korea over the years is six.

The incidents where North Korea has infiltrated armed agents into free Korea have been so frequent as to be uncountable. Moreover, the total numbers of ships and men from our fishing fleets kidnapped to North Korea since the ceasefire are 453 ships and 3,554 men, with 31 ships and 407 men, whose fate remains unknown, still forcibly retained in North Korea.

Since 1971, there have been 19 incidents where North Korea has forcibly kidnapped citizens of South Korea from various places throughout the world.

In particular, the kidnapping of free Korea's motion picture star Ch'oe Un-hui and motion picture director Sin Sang-ok at Kim Chong-il's direction in 1978 for the purpose of using them to make propaganda films idolizing Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il and propagandizing the superiority of their system while criticizing the system of free Korea demonstrates that their methods are gradually changing.

In the past, whenever North Korea was successful in kidnapping a South Korean citizen from anywhere in the world, its method was to hold a long press conference as soon as the person arrived in Pyongyang to propagandize the voluntary defection. However, in the case of the kidnapping of Ch'oe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, North Korea avoided falsely propagandizing voluntary defections until 6 years after the incident. North Korea's plot was to wait to propagandize their voluntary defection until after it had used them to make a motion picture which was offered as a present of loyalty to Kim Il-song on his 72nd birthday, 15 April 1984.

A phenomenon emerging as a new fact in relation to the kidnapping of Ch'oe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok is that North Korea is planning operations to use overseas Koreans or foreigners as liasons to lure the families of kidnapping victims overseas where North Korea tries to recruit them as its agents or hold them hostage.

In order to hide the fact that Ch'oe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok were kidnapped, North Korea has been desperately fabricating evidence that they voluntarily defected by having them send notes to their families on stationary from hotels in communist Eastern Europe while presenting them as husband and wife and giving them a tour of the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

As soon as Kim Chong-il took direct charge of South Korean operations in 1975, he established an office devoted to overseas kidnapping under the Liason Bureau of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and entrusted it with the duty of forcibly kidnapping ROK citizens and whatever foreigners they found necessary. Every year they choose 20 or so young men strongly loyal to the party with the appropriate appearance, physique, and aptitude from among secondary school, technical school, and college graduates; they put the selectees through a 3-year professional course in overseas kidnapping and then dispatch them to overseas legations.

The number of kidnappings and attempted kidnapping perpetrated by this overseas kidnapping operations division since the 1970's is 19; their targets have included ROK representatives at international conferences, exchange professors, teachers taking training, students overseas, travelers unfamiliar with geography, and Koreans residing overseas.

Of the 19 attempts made since the 1970's, 5 involved representatives to international conferences, exchange professors, teachers taking training, and students overseas, along with 4 involving Koreans residing overseas, 3 involving overseas technicians and corporate branch office employees, 3 involving personnel from overseas legations, 2 involving sailors in foreign ports, and 1 each involving performers and athletes.

The method used by the North Korean clique in attempting its forced kidnappings is to discover that their target is in a difficult situation and use their targets' weaknesses to lure and forcibly kidnap them.

To look at a representative example, there is the case of the former Korea Overseas Trade Promotion Association (KOTRA) employee in France, Mr Han Yong-kil, who escaped right before being taken to North Korea after having been lured and detained by North Korean agents for 2 months from May to July 1979.

Right before Han was scheduled to return to Korea, his wife, who was suffering from a severe neurosis and had left their home, was found drowned in the Seine River and Han himself became very depressed.

At that time, North Korean agents were initially able to succeed in luring and kidnapping Han by approaching him and telling him that the ROK embassy had fingered him as the suspect in his wife's murder and that he faced punishment when he returned to Korea. However, Han belatedly realized what the North Koreans were up to and escaped right before being taken to North Korea, so that the North Korean kidnapping attempt ultimately failed.

In another case, a seaman visiting a Japanese port was detected buying a camera which he intended to smuggle by a North Korean agent disguised as a Japanese customs official; after following the agent for a while as instructed, the seaman made his escape. Another representative example of North Korea's vicious forcible kidnapping atrocities is the case of Mr Yi Chin-kang, who was almost kidnapped when he became confused about how to change flights while on his way home by himself from his overseas job.

In the current situation where the government is liberalizing overseas travel by our citizens and the number of persons traveling overseas on business is increasing daily, the likelihood that the North Korean clique will target such people for forcible kidnapping grows greater with each passing day, and it is more urgent than ever before that all our citizens be on guard against this menace.

While desperately busy with their gamble to make hereditary their one-man dictatorship, Kim Il-song and his son have not been able to concentrate their efforts on economic development, bringing about the result that North Korea's economy is sliding into difficult straits.

Also, it is now a reality that such economic difficulties are evoking political unrest that threatens their one-man dictatorship.

With the intensification of their economic crisis and political unrest, the Kim Il-song clique can no longer ignore the gap in national power between North and South that grows greater every day; feeling urgent and uneasy about this gap, North Korea is desperately trying to cause social chaos to hinder the development of the ROK's national power by frequently carrying out provocations against the South.

In particular, believing that the gap in national power between North and South would become irreversible if the South successfully hosts the 1985 general meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the 1986 Asian Games, and the 1988 Olympics, North Korea is frantically planning provocations to hinder these international events by armed force.

This year in particular, when the United States is having a presidential election and when the ROK will have to have a National Assembly election at the end of the year or the beginning of next year, North Korea is preparing to venture provocations against the South which will dispatch large numbers of special units by land, sea, and air at critical times.

In order to carry out such provocations against the South, North Korea has trained over 20 special units and has placed them in locations contiguous

to the demilitarized zone while frantically digging tunnels to use in invading the South.

In addition, in case North Korea finds it difficult to infiltrate directly from North Korean territory, it is employing foreign guerrillas and fanatics from the General Federation of Koreans in Japan in order to infiltrate them in from Japan as urban guerrillas.

Inasmuch as these provocations against the South which Kim Il-song and his son are planning to perpetrate are the last gasp efforts of their doomed one-man dictatorship, we all must raise our guard and we must all strive to prevent ahead of time the perpetration of the worst situation by Kim Il-song and his son.

It is the firm standpoint of free Korea that if the Kim Il-song clique should recklessly carry out provocations against the South, we will attack the very heart of the enemy so that such a thing can never occur again.

Our government has made clear its intention to push persistently and patiently for achieving reunification by peaceful methods rather than by war. It has also presented the North with proposals for national harmony and democratic reunification and for direct talks between the highest authorities of North and South in order to achieve reunification.

We must not forget the fact that the thing which will make North Korea abandon its reckless provocations against the South and come to the dialogue between North and South for peaceful reunification will be for all of us to achieve a tight national security system based on enormous national power.

This is the only way the promises that our people can escape the tragedy of war, protect our persons and our property, and give the prosperity of a united fatherland to our descendants.

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CSO: 4107/029

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### COOPERATION, EXCHANGE PROPOSED IN ECONOMIC TALKS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] On the 15th in the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, with the attention of our people and of the people of the entire world focused there, inter-Korea economic talks were held to discuss the question of economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

Delegations from the North and the South, for the first time sitting across from each other with the aim of cooperating in economic affairs, is another noteworthy event brought about by our positive steps and sincere efforts.

Panmunjom was crowded with many reporters from the North and the South and from foreign countries as well, all of whom came to cover the inter-Korea economic talks.

At precisely 10 am a 7-member delegation led by Yi Song-nok, the vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, came from our side into the conference room.

A 7-member delegation from South Korea also entered the conference room.

The delegates from our side exchanged greetings with the South Korean delegates.

In his opening statement, our chief delegate asked the chief delegate from the South to let the South's deputy prime minister, Sin Pyong-hyon, know that Comrade Kim Hwan, vice premier of the State Administration Council, sends him his regards and expressed a willingness to meet personally with Sin to reach a mutual understanding.

During the talks they discussed and exchanged views on such procedural matters as the public disclosure of agreements and disagreements, the transcribing and reporting of the content of the talks and the selection of an agenda. In so far as the two sides' views in this area are in fundamental accord, they agreed for now on the procedures to be followed in the inter-Korea talks.



It was also agreed that the site for the talks, which had already started in the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, might, if it is occasionally necessary, be held in either the Panmun Pavilion or the "Freedom House" in the Panmunjom area, in Kaesong or in Munsan, or even in P'yongyang or Seoul.

Going on with his opening statement, our head delegate proposed that the agenda for the talks be /"achieving economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South"/ [in boldface] and then he suggested that the South present its own opinions regarding the agenda.

The chief South Korean delegate spoke to our head delegate's proposal.

He first put forward his side's proposal for implementing trade and economic cooperation between the North and the South, suggesting dividing the agenda into two parts: 1) the question of carrying out the exchange of goods between North and South and 2) the question of bringing about economic cooperation between North and South.

In regard to the proposal made by the South, our chief delegate immediately demanded that our side's proposal be followed instead of complicating the agenda by dividing questions of cooperation from those of trade. He also demanded the South's agreement that our side's proposal was better since it would be easier to agree upon, being a unified agenda, since it was simpler, containing within it all that the South had proposed, and since it would be easier for our nation and the world to understand.

However, the South stubbornly held on to the divided agenda of its proposal.

Our chief delegate made the key statement that he would set aside debate over the agenda for a moment and would first explain our principled stance on economic talks.

He said that the fact that economic talks between the North and the South to realize economic cooperation and exchange have come about is good news for the Korean people, and that economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South is truly of great significance for the betterment of the current North-South relations, for the restoration of broken economic ties, and for the construction of a prosperous and powerful reunified fatherland.

He said that, more than anything else, achieving cooperation and exchange in the economic sphere could promote unified development of the economies of the North and the South, befitting the common interests of the Korean people, and could be a firm guarantee of a *chuche* and self-sufficient economy.

He stressed further that inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange would not only be beneficial in uniting the wisdom and capabilities of the Korean people to further the development of science and technology, but it also would brighten the outlook for the reunification of the fatherland.

Going on, our chief delegate introduced our side's proposals for implementing inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange, a fundamental issue which must be discussed and resolved in these talks.

He said that if both sides want the talks themselves to progress well and economic cooperation and exchange to move ahead smoothly, the two parties should establish equitable principles which they both must respect, keeping in mind the fact that the North and the South have adopted different modes of not only production, distribution, ownership and management, but also of economic relations with other nations.

He put forward 3 such principles, as follows:

/First, recognize that the whole process of the opposing sides presenting proposals for economic cooperation and exchange and of discussing and coming to a decision on those matters must be based on the 3 great principles which the North and the South have already thoroughly agreed upon: independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity./ [in boldface]

The economic cooperation and exchange which should proceed between the North and the South, if it is to reap real benefit, must be different from economic relations with other nations.

Although our talks are being held against a background of opposing ideologies and systems, in any case, inasmuch as they are talks between the two halves of the Korean people with the great cause of reunification postponed until later, economic gain should not be ignored, but nevertheless the talks must move forward from the standpoint of the best interests of the entire nation and must not be thought of apart from the national task of reunification of the fatherland. Accordingly, our economic talks and the task of inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange must be regarded as tasks that, no matter how far they go, must proceed on the basis of the officially recognized 3 great principles of reunification of the fatherland through the Korean people's combined strength.

/Second is the issue of adhering to the principle of granting the upmost respect to the intentions of both parties./ [in boldface]

At present the North and the South are each carrying out different economic policies.

Neither party should use economic cooperation and exchange as an excuse to demand changes in the fundamental principles and policies which the opposing party adheres to in the field of economic construction, and each party must show respect for the other side's aims.

/Third is following the principle of reciprocity./ [in boldface]

While there may be some common points in the requirements in the economic sphere of the North and the South, there may be some contradictory points as well. In such a situation, in trading goods and working together, both

parties should decide upon the shape and scope of economic transactions in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

Our chief delegate presented proposals for inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange based on these few principles.

Saying that our side looks toward economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South within a year or two, he first spoke on the issue of economic cooperation, as follows:

/First is the question of the joint development and exploitation of underground natural resources./ [in boldface]

The first issue that can be addressed in this area is that of having each side take its own labor and equipment to develop and exploit the ore mines and coal mines in the other's territory.

Our side can provide iron ore mines and coal mines and the South can provide tungsten and rare metal mines.

/Second is the issue of cooperation in fisheries./ [in boldface]

In fisheries, he proposed establishing a "joint fishing area" in which fishermen from the North and the South could catch fish freely.

He suggested addressing the question, too, of jointly developing and exploiting new fishing grounds at the same time. In addition, he expressed the wish that in order to strengthen cooperation in the fishing industry a "joint marine products company" be organized.

/Third is cooperation in agriculture./ [in boldface]

In this area the first issues that could be addressed could be such issues as the joint development of reclaimed tidelands along the Yellow Sea in the South or the restoration and utilization of irrigation canal disconnected by the Military Demarcation Line.

Our chief delegate spoke in regard to the exchange of goods as follows:

He saw that in exchanging goods, although raw materials, finished products, and agricultural and marine products could accommodate each other's needs, it would be rational to exchange raw materials for raw materials, finished products for finished products, and agricultural and marine products for agricultural and marine products.

In regard to the exchange of goods, it appears that it will be possible for our side, giving full consideration to the South's requests, to provide our iron ore, coal, magnesia clinker, ordinary machine tools, extraction equipment and other industrial products as well as such agricultural and marine products as pollack, rice, and corn.

The items we would like to receive from the South are such industrial products as steel and steel products, tungsten, naphata and textiles, and such marine and agricultural products and local products as the fish of the Korea Straits, salt, and persimmons and Mandarin oranges from Cheju island.

Finally, our chief delegate gave several suggestions for measures to fruitfully implement cooperation and exchange, as follows:

Smooth cooperation and exchange between North and South can be secured only if transportation is secured.

He proposed that since railroads and harbors can be called the most efficient forms of transportation, in order to resolve this matter, first of all, the Seoul-Sinuiju line should be restored and our ports of Nampo and Wonsan, as well as the southern ports of Ilchon and Pohang should be opened and utilized.

In addition, he offered his opinion that if inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange is to be managed in a unified fashion, it would be good to establish some sort of joint economic cooperation apparatus.

He said he though it would be good if both sides brought together economic specialists from each area, five to a side, and inaugurated a "North-South Economic Cooperation Committee."

Our chief delegate said that the proposals introduced by our side, as reflections of our sincere standpoint of implementing inter-Korea economic cooperation and exchange as soon as possible, are reasonable and equitable proposals, taking into consideration the actual circumstances of the South. He expressed his conviction that if the proposals of both sides for economic cooperation and exchange are discussed sincerely, an agreement can be reached by a reasonable date and put into effect.

After he had finished his statement, our chief delegate stressed against the debate over the agenda and repeatedly urged the South to accept a unitary agenda such as our side has proposed.

However, the South suggested that the two questions of implementing trade between the North and the South and implementing economic cooperation be treated separately, with trade given priority and economic cooperation addressed later.

Our chief delegate and the rest of our delegates repeatedly explained the irrationality of the South's suggestion of one-sided concentration on trade, relegating cooperation to secondary status, and our side emphasized with sound arguments the necessity and correctness making economic cooperation imperative.

The South, complying with our persuasive arguments, magnanimous explanations and correct stand, agreed to a single-item agenda and amended their proposal to read "the question of inter-Korea trade and economic cooperation in other areas."

In the talks it was agreed to discuss the question of the agenda further at the next meeting in accordance with the suggestion of our chief delegate.

Winding up the talks, our chief delegate demanded that for the sake of making these talks, which are at long last being held, the success which is the entire nation's aspiration and ardent desire, the South in the future refrain from such unproductive behavior as again bringing up subjects unrelated to economics, such as mentioning some certain "incident" or something.

Then, returning to the point he brought up in his opening statement regarding the greetings sent by Kim Hwan, our vice premier of the State Administration Council, and the proposal for the meeting of the vice premier and the deputy premier, he again reminded them to convey his message to Seoul's deputy premier. Continuing, he stated our side's position that in the future the vice premier and the deputy premier, as well as those above them, should meet to discuss very broad issues.

The South's chief delegate replied that he would relay our chief delegate's request quickly and accurately.

It was decided in accordance with the suggestion of our chief delegate that the second round of the inter-Korea economic talks be held on 5 December at 10 in the morning in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission's conference hall.

When the talks were over, our chief delegate talked with Korean and foreign reporters at Panmunjom.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON 'JUST PROPOSAL' OF TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK231113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday comes out with an article under the title "The Just Proposal Reflecting Our Party's Consistent Peace-Loving Stand."

The great leader President Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1985 clarified the steadfast stand of our party and the government of the republic on tripartite talks and the North-South dialogue and put forward a new proposal of gradually developing the North-South dialogue onto high-level political talks, the author of the article notes, and says:

This proposal proceeds from the peace-loving stand our party and the government of the republic have consistently maintained in preserving peace in Korea and solving her reunification problem. Accordingly, this is a most just proposal which fully accords with the unanimous will of our people desirous of a peaceful solution of the reunification question and with the demands of the times.

Recalling that our party and the government of the republic have sought every possible way for dialogue and taken all measures they can to ensure a peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the article stresses:

A peaceful phase has not yet been opened for the solution of the reunification question in spite of our patient efforts. It is entirely due to the wrong attitude of the United States and the South Korean side in answering our peaceful proposal for negotiation with the policy of "strength."

there is no change in the stand of our party and the government of the republic to solve the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiation in a peaceful way, out of their national duty assumed before the Korean people and their times-dictated obligation before the mankind.

The prospect for dialogue and negotiation for a peaceful solution of the Korean question depends on whether the United States and the South Korean side sincerely approach them or not.

But the United States and the South Korean side are answering our sincere and patient efforts with the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsals, thus laying a grave obstacle in the way of the North-South dialogue arranged after a long interval.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want dialogue and peace, they must cancel at once the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal plan which provokes us, the other party to dialogue, and stop creating an obstacle in the way of dialogue.

They must respond without delay to our fair and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DEMANDS REALIZATION OF TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK210450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMIN 20 January in an article says that to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea at one table as early as possible is an urgent demand of the prevailing situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1985 advanced a new proposal for realising the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and developing the North-South dialogue into high-level political talks, the author of the article says, and continues:

The new proposal advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address is a most fair and aboveboard nation-saving measure for easing tension in Korea, developing North-South relations and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable nation-saving proposal to relax tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, remove the danger of war and create a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is also a fair method of negotiation put forward by taking the past historical facts into full consideration.

To ease tension and preserve and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula--this is the most urgent problem awaiting for a solution.

The United States and the South Korean side answered out tripartite talks proposal with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, meeting our peaceful initiatives with the "policy of strength."

Today, the way of relaxing tensions in our country accelerating its national reunification is to hold tripartite talks at one table between us and the United States which has seized the prerogative of military command in South Korea with the participation of South Korea, another party responsible for the heightening of tensions.

If tripartite talks open, it will be possible to provide a guarantee for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and inspire the North-South dialogue to proceed smoothly.



If the United States and South Korean authorities truly want dialogue and are interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must cancel the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal plan, stop aggravating tensions and respond without delay to our fair and aboveboard, reasonable proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PROFILE OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN SOVIET UNION

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 408, 2 Nov 84 pp 1R-8R

[Article: "A Profile of the Lives of Korean Residents in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] As the non-political exchange between THE ROK and the PRC became active in recent days, the profile of the lives of Korean residents in the PRC is being introduced in comparatively greater detail through various channels.

In particular, there are Korean-language broadcasting stations in all three northeastern provinces of the PRC--Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang--where Koreans reside. Thus there have been frequent occasion in which the profile of the lives of Korean residents there--although in short pieces--has been revealed.

However, the profile of the lives of Korean residents in the Soviet Union has been revealed comparatively less than that of Korean residents in the PRC. The reasons for this are as follows: ROK-Soviet relations have recently become estranged compared to ROK-PRC relations in terms of non-political exchanges, and in the Soviet Union, not as in the case of the PRC, there are no Korean-language broadcasting stations in the regions where Korean residents reside. Although there is a so-called "Korean-language" broadcast being made by Radio Moscow which is run by the government of the Soviet Union, most of its content is taken up by public relations programs for the Communist regions, including the Soviet Union, and by political propaganda beamed to the West and the North Korean puppets. It is greatly sparing of programs introducing the profile of the lives of Korean residents in the Soviet Union. However, calling on all the available data obtained so far, we will give, in this article, an outline of the profile of the Korean residents in the Soviet Union--as a continuing series to the recent "Profile of the Lives of Korean Residents Reported Through the Broadcasts in the PRC": (No 400 dated 7 September)--I; and (No 401 dated 14 September)--II. (Editor's note)

Historical Background of the Brethren Residing in the Soviet Union

After 1863, due to continuous crop failures and in an effort to evade exploitation by local government officials, residents in Hamgyong and P'yongan Provinces began to emigrate to the Soviet Union. The number of these emigrants rapidly increased after the Russo-Japanese War and Japan's annexation of Korea. Around 1919, the number of Koreans in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union reached approximately 500,000. Around 1973, under Stalin's rule, approximately 300,000 brethren residing in the Far Eastern region were forced to move to areas of Central Asia, including Tashkent. It is said that the reason for this

compulsory migration was that authorities of the Soviet Union felt uneasy about the fact that Koreans who were full of anger lived in one place as a group.

Meanwhile, in the Sakhalin region, those Korean workers who were drafted by Japan for compulsory labor toward the end of World War II are still being retained there against their will after the war due to the change in the territorial boundary.

#### Present Condition of the Population of Korean Residents

According to a population survey by authorities of the Soviet Union, the number of Koreans residing in the Soviet Union was 390,000 as of 1980. However, if those who were not counted because of their statelessness are counted, it would reach, it is estimated, around 500,000. It is the 30th largest population among the 119 minority peoples in the Soviet Union.

Regions where the Korean residents are residing in groups in the Soviet Union are the Uzbek and Kazakh Republics in the area of Central Asia, where 250,000 of them or over 60 percent of the total are living. In other regions, about 70,000 to 80,000 live, it is estimated, in the Sakhalin area; about 70,000 in the eastern Russia area, including Khabarovsk and Primorskiy Kray; and about 26,000 in Tajik and Turkmen, it is reported. (See "Table" on present condition of the spread of the population of the brethren.)

#### Legal and Political Status of the Korean Brethren

It is laid down in the constitution of the Soviet Union (Article 36, Chapter 4) that the authorities of the Soviet Union shall recognize the rights of racial freedom and equality of all minority peoples in the country. Thus the legal status of Korean residents is in proportion to that of other races, except for the Russian people. The Korean residents are exercising rights and fulfilling obligations just as the Russians are to a certain extent after living there for a long time. However, some Korean elites who found their way into the upper strata in compliance with the minority peoples assimilation policy of the Soviet Union are faced with certain limits on their advancement because of discrimination against minority peoples.

If there is a difference between other minority peoples and the Koreans in the Soviet Union at all, it is that most of the other minority peoples in the Soviet Union have their own domains--"autonomous states" or "race districts"--in compliance with the minority peoples policy of the Soviet Union, whereas the Koreans are broken up into groups all over the Soviet Union. Accordingly, no political organization representing the interests of the Korean people in the Soviet Union has been formed; thus, the assimilation of Koreans into the Soviet Union is taking place more rapidly than that of other peoples.

As for peculiar circumstances, those brethren residing in Sakhalin are in the peculiar circumstances which came after World War II because of the change in the territorial boundary. They are being treated much differently, depending on the nationality they obtain.

Namely, those who have obtained Soviet or North Korean citizenship are being treated well. However, over 5,000 of them who are stateless are subject to all kinds of persecution, including restrictions on selection of occupation and curtailment or deprivation of their children's education.

Among the brethren in Sukhalin, it is reported that 25 percent of them have obtained Soviet citizenship, 65 percent of them have obtained the citizenship of the North Korean puppets and 10 percent of them are stateless. Over 7,000 of them reported desire repatriation to the ROK or Japan.

#### Actual Living Conditions

Most of the Korean residents are engaged in farming. However, after the 1960's, as the cityward drift grew, there has been an increase in the number of those brethren engaged in technical occupations of various kinds, including urban workers, technical workers, journalists, physicians, engineers, scholars, writers and publishers.

Until the 1950's, around 70 percent of those brethren in Central Asia lived in farming villages. But at the beginning of the 1980's, over 60 percent of them came to live in cities, it is reported.

Meanwhile, as for the language they speak, a large majority of them regard the Korean language as their mother tongue; however, the number of those who speak the Korean language is declining. In the 1970's, the number of those who regarded the Korean language as their mother tongue was around 60 percent, but in 1979, it dropped to 55.4 percent (a survey data of the National Unification Board of South Korea).

Those brethren in the Uzbek and Kazakh Republics are teaching Korean to their children and urging them to marry Korean residents. However, the percentage of those of the second and third generations of Korean residents who speak Korean is gradually declining.

In Alma-Ata, capital city of the Kazakh Republic, there is a theatrical troupe called "the Korean Theater" which was established 52 years ago and which is made up exclusively of Korean residents. It is making performance tours around major cities, including Moscow, with a repertoire of "T'okkijon or Tale of Rabbits," "Ch'unhyangjon or Tale of Ch'unhyang" and "Sanbul or Mountain Buddha." It is popular, according to a report of Radio Moscow dated 16 September 1982.

Most of the Korean residents' children are going to Russian schools. They are learning Korean at the Korean schools attached to some collective farms. It is reported that there is a normal school in Tashkent in which Korean-language teachers are being trained.

Two Han'gul newspapers are being published in the Soviet Union. LENIN's BANNER comes out six times a week at Alma-Ata. LENIN'S WAY comes out two or three times a week in Sakhalin. In addition, SOVIET WOMEN, a monthly written in Han'gul for the propaganda use of the Soviet Union, is being published. (Radio Moscow reports a major portion of its contents every month.)

In their daily lives, many Korean residents eat rice as their principal food and kimch'i as a side dish. As for their dwellings, most of the Koreans living in the local areas live in the ondol room houses. As for clothing, Western clothes are in general worn, but at parties, etc., traditional Korean clothes are often used, it is said.

In the days prior to their migration to Central Asia, the Korean residents in the Soviet Union maintained their Korean-type names. However, from around 1940 on, there came a trend of changing them into Russian-type names. But there is a tendency in which Russian names are being used with the original Korean-type names (examples: Ulajimil Ch'olsu; Obichi Kim).

The large majority of Korean residents in Central Asia are enjoying stable lives at the middle-class level. They have won a reputation that they belong to a diligent, talented, superior race, as superior as the Jews, among the people of the Soviet Union. However, most of the brethren living in Sakhalin are working in coal mines or on state-operated farms. Among them, those who are stateless are leading a very poor life due to extreme discrimination.

"Data": Present Distribution of Korean Residents in the Soviet Union

<u>Location</u>	<u>Republic</u>	<u>Present Popula- tion (as of 1979)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Western area	Russia	2,000	Moscow, Leningrad, etc.
Central area	Uzbek	155,000	Tashkent, Korezun [phonetic], etc.
	Kazakh	85,000	Kujil [phonetic], Alma-ata, etc.
	Kirghiz	5,000	
Eastern area	Russia	45,000	Sakhalin region (in actual fact, 70,000 to 80,000 as estimated)
		70,000	Khabarovsk, Primorskiy Kray, etc.
Others	Tajik, Turkmen, etc.	26,900	Tajik, Irkutsk, Ashkhabad, Novosibirsk, etc.
Total		388,900 (In actual fact, 500,000, as estimated)	

(Data provided by National Unification Board of South Korea)

7989

CSO: 4107/028

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT 85'

South Korean Situation

SK172347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 January (KCNA)--What is noteworthy in the South Korean situation during the last fortnight is that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have spoiled the atmosphere of hardly-arranged dialogue and again aggravated the situation in Korea, points out NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation. The paper says:

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique announced their plan on 4 January to stage the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises largest ever in scale with the mobilization of large forces over 200,000 strong.

This is a challenge to peace in Korea and cause of her peaceful reunification and a grave military action marring an atmosphere of dialogues and negotiations.

The real intention of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets seeking only confrontation, not dialogue was fully revealed in their speeches and behaviors.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet on 9 January showed up at the "special National Assembly session" and made a "policy statement," in which he referred to the "North-South relations" and called for the "buildup of the national strength" and a showdown of "strength."

The under secretary of the U.S. Army flew into South Korea and held war confabs with the South Korean puppet defense minister, discussing the problem of "military cooperation."

Due to such war moves the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the situation in Korea which was taking the course of relaxation thanks to much efforts has been aggravated again and even the North-South dialogue jeopardized.

Entering the new year, the fascist clique has intensified the fascist crack-down with the "National Assembly election" slated for February as an occasion.

The suppressive row of the Chon Tu-hwan group is a criminal reactionary offensive to prevent the anti-"government" action of the people and dissident forces, rebuild the "National Assembly" with his clan and lay a foundation for his long-term office.

This year, too, the Chon Tu-hwan group is going to find a way out in barring the reunification, hastening the war preparations and harshly suppressing the people, far from lending an ear to the people's desires.

But, such treachery will not be a way out for the puppets.

#### 'Green Berets' Participation

SK190413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday brands the U.S. imperialists' moves to involve their Okinawa-based "Green Berets" unit in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises as another challenge and threat to the Korean people.

In a signed commentary titled "mobilizing even 'devils unit'" the paper lays bare crimes committed by the "Green Berets" in the past Korean War and other wars of aggression and armed interventions of the U.S. imperialists. It says:

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to make their "Green Berets" unit participate in the "Team Spirit 85" war exercises clearly shows how hard they are working for the early realization of their long-projected plan for war of aggression against the DPRK. It also tells that this year's exercises will be more dangerous and adventurous and more provocative like a real war than all other preceding joint war rehearsals.

What merits particular attention is that the "Green Berets" unit will conduct exercise in destroying the targets with small-size nuclear weapons. This fully reveals the vicious nature of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises as a "nuclear test war."

The United States is fond of talking about "detente" and "peace" on the Korean peninsula. But, its talk is a sheer lie.

The United States had better ponder over the consequences to be entailed by its criminal act.

#### Daily Hits 'Green Berets' Participation

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 January (KCNA)--The expected participation of the notorious "Green Berets" unit, a special operational unit of the U.S. Army, in the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint war rehearsal is a clear indication of the U.S. imperialists' desperate efforts to provoke another war of aggression in Korea, declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday in an article.

The U.S. imperialists formed the special operational unit for the realisation of their plan for an open military aggression against the socialist and newly-independent countries and for subversive activities and sabotages in these countries, it recalls, and observes:

The "Green Berets" unit is being used as a tool for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' military expansion plan.

Pointing out that the formation of the "Green Berets" unit was further stepped up and completed especially following the outbreak of the Korean War, the paper continues:

The "Green Berets" unit had hardly come into being when it was put under the command of the staff of the "UN Forces" as an "infantry unit of the UN Forces for guerrilla operation in Korea" before being dispatched to the Korean front.

The members of the "Green Berets" unit hurled into the Korean front suppressed the guerrilla activities of the people, and, at the same time, carried out diverse forms of espionage, subversive and terrorist activities against the northern half of the DPRK.

The facts prove the history of the "Green Berets" unit has been woven with the crimes against the Korean people from its outset.

#### 'Team Spirit 85' Denounced

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 25 January (KCNA)--The Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on 10 January in connection with the plan of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to stage the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint war rehearsal. The statement noted:

The projected joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korean authorities poses a grave threat to peace and security at a time when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced many positive proposals including the proposal for tripartite talks to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and Asia and is making efforts for their realisation.

The society distributed copies of the statement to the president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, personages of all ministries of the government, political parties, public organisations, press organs and academic and individual figures.

Jean Suret-Canale, president of the French-Korean Friendship Association, in a statement issued on 11 January demanded the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to cancel at once their "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal plan. The statement stressed:

For peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification North-South dialogue should be expanded and developed onto a higher stage.

The only way of ensuring a lasting and durable peace in Korea is to realise tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korean authorities.



The Bulgarian paper REBOTNICHESKO DELO 9 January noted that the U.S. imperialists deployed in South Korea "backpack nuke," new-type nuclear munition, and the U.S. forces try to perfect their combat preparations through the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

The Nepalese paper PRAKASH 13 January noted that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal would increase tensions not only in Korea but in countries of other areas and said all the countries of the world resolutely oppose the military manoeuvres of the United States.

The new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists were condemned by Bulgarian central papers, news agency and radio including "Otechestven Front" 9 January, the Yugoslav papers OSLOBODJENJI and VJESNIK 7 January and the Mongolian paper NOVOSTI MONGOLII 11 January.

#### 'Team Spirit 85 Cancellation Demanded

SK270843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 27 January (KCNA)--The World Federation of Trade Unions on 15 January sent a letter to Reagan protesting against the scheduled "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The letter says:

The World Federation of Trade Unions expresses deep concern over the announcement that the United States and South Korea will hold the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises from 1 February with the mobilisation of over 200,000 strong forces and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

We demand them to cancel the scheduled military rehearsal, considering such action to be moves for heightening tension in Korea, increasing the danger of war and obstructing the present efforts to promote peaceful contact arranged between the North and South of Korea.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CASTIGATES POLICY STATEMENT ON CHON TU-HWAN

SK221100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 January (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comments on the tirade on "political issues" strung out by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his so-called "policy statement" at the extraordinary session of the puppet national assembly some time ago.

All the flimflams let loose by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in his "policy statement" were, in the final analysis, verbal protechnics invented by him out of the sinister intention to stay in power long by fascinating people with the beautification of his treacherous rule and painting of a fantastic future, declares the signed commentary. It continues:

In his "policy statement" traitor Chon Tu-hwan waxed eloquent again about the "expulsion of violence." But, by the "expulsion of violence," he did not mean that he would renounce the violence propping up the present military fascist system. He had in mind not the violence of the dictator but the patriotic struggle of the people demanding social independence and democracy.

It is a gangster-like act for the puppet to threaten that he would "expel" the just struggle of the people for democracy, vilifying it as "violence," while keeping mum about his own acts of violence.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, in his "policy statement" did not forget to mention "peaceful change of power." This was also a twaddle which could be heard only from such shameless mountebank as him. The "peaceful change of power" about which he is quite loud-mouthed is, to all intents and purposes, a veil for concealing his long-term office scheme and an empty slogan for hamstringing the struggle of the people demanding the resignation of the military fascist "government."

In his torrent of rubbish about "political issues" Chon Tu-hwan the puppet also threw together balderdash about "a clean social aspect" and the like. This was a fraud for covering up the darkness of the South Korean society where class antagonisms and confrontation are growing acute, corruption is prevalent and all manner of social vices are rife.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON ENTRY OF U.S. NUCLEAR SUB TO YOKOSUKA

SK231043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comments on the entry of the U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarine "William H. Bates" into the U.S. imperialists' naval base in Yokosuka, Japan, on 19 January.

It is ill-boding military moves for the U.S. imperialists to send the nuclear-powered attack submarine loaded with "Tomahawk" missiles to Yokosuka base, while deploying huge aggression forces around the Korean peninsula and hastening all combat preparations on the threshold of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, notes the signed commentary.

Now, it continues, the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the completion of the preparations of the war game with it in the offing. The entry of the nuclear-loaded submarine into Yokosuka Port cannot be construed otherwise than connected with this act.

Yokosuka Port is a relay base of the U.S. imperialists for "an event of contingency" in the Far East. The U.S. military actions there are always linked with their aggressive moves against Korea.

It is nobody's secret that they used this port as a relay base in arms transport during the Korean war.

The nuclear-loaded submarine's call at Yokosuka port indicates how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the preparations for the provocation of another Korean war.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ON WORKERS' REPERCUSSION ON SOUTH 'PIRACY'

SK280412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 28 January (KCNA)--Working people in all parts of the country are expressing towering rage at the criminal attempt of the South Korean puppets to kidnap our fishing boats on the high seas on 22 January.

Pak Kun-sik, director of the Yanghwa fishery station in South Hamgyong Province, said:

We sternly denounce with bitter national resentment the criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan group as a heinous piracy of those who take no thought of the nation or publicly accepted international law, bereft of conscience.

This piracy is a hideous criminal act which can be committed only by the truculent military gangsters trained by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

Chang Il-pu, head of the workshop of the Pyongyang thermal power station, had this to say:

Far from making efforts for the relaxation of tension, the South Korean puppets openly made an armed attack on our peaceful fishing boats. This clearly shows that the "dialogue" and "reconciliation" on their lips are nothing but an empty talk and they seek only confrontation and war in practice.

Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the Management Board of the Wonha Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, said:

The South Korean puppets committed again a reckless provocation while planning to stage the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85" which would lead the situation of the country to the brink of a war. This is very ill-boding.

We can never overlook the recent armed provocation of the puppets.

Kim Kyong-min, instructor of the East Sea Fishery Guidance Bureau of the Fisheries Commission, said:

The attempt to kidnap the peaceful fishing boats sailing on the high seas by an armed attack is an unpardonable piracy violating the publicly recognized international law and international usage on navigation.

With no subterfuge can the puppets cover up the truth of their piratic act or evade the responsibility of their criminal act.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT UNREST AT UNIVERSITIES IN S. KOREA

Students Expelled

SK190030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Korea University has disciplined 10 students who led [a] raid into the Democratic Justice Party Headquarters last November, expelling 3 of them, it was learned.

The three are Students Association Chairman Kim Yong-chun and Yi Sang-mu, both seniors of the English Literature Department, and Yi Chae-kwon, a senior mass communication major.

The university held a faculty meeting for the disciplinary actions last Monday. It suspended five students from school for an indefinite period and two for a month, in addition to the expulsion of the three.

SNU Students Arrested

SK200140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested two Seoul National Universities students with regard to the sit-in at the New Korea Democratic Party head office on Yoido last Wednesday.

The two are Shim Dong-chan, 22, a senior majoring in Oriental history, and Kim Yong-chun, 23, a senior majoring in psychology. The two are part of 33 SNU students who either entered the party headquarters to make political demands or were led away by police before entering it.

The police referred 21 students to summary court trials and released the remaining 10 students with admonition.

Suppression of Campuses Criticized

SK210805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 January (KCNA)--More than 2,000 students of Seoul University will be "disciplined" in the second semester due to the South Korean

military fascist clique's suppression of the campus, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Noting that the number of students to be "disciplined" sharply increased because of their refusal of intermediate examinations forced by the school authorities, the report said:

In some courses students seven times as many as last year's will be unreasonably disciplined.

When students persistently struggled against fascism and for democracy for a long time, the fascist clique forced intermediate examinations upon students in mid-October last year in an attempt to call a halt to their struggle. Resented at this, Seoul University students held a general meeting of students and staged a fierce struggle against intermediate examinations.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique decided on 14 January to expel Kim Yong-chun, chairman of the General Council of Students of Koryo University, and nine other students from the university or suspend them from the university for an indefinite or definite period because they had participated in the fight to occupy the building of the "Democratic Justice Party."

This is part of the suppressive campaign intensified by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to bar the spread of the struggle of students against the puppet national assembly "elections" which is gaining further momentum.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREANS ADMIRE NORTH'S ECONOMIC MIGHT

SK251542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1909 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 25 January (KCNA)--The South Korean people admire at the economic might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It finds a concentric manifestation in their reaction to the North's compatriotic measure whereby relief goods were delivered to the flood-victims in South Korea.

A South Korean journalist surnamed Choe said upon seeing relief goods from the northern half of the republic:

The North delivered such a great quantity of goods to our side in just little over 10 days. This is something unprecedented in the world history of relief operations, I think. Surely, the North has tremendous economic potential. Without an advanced economy and strong national power, it is impossible to prepare or deliver such a good quality and great amount of relief goods in a short time.

Having carried through President Kim Il-song's line of building a self-supporting national economy, the North can produce and build whatever it likes.

The DPRK is a powerful country which stands stalwartly on its own feet under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Here are more instances of the South Korean people's admiration at the powerful economy in the North.

A South Korean diplomat surnamed Kim told his friends about what he personally experiences in African countries. He said:

Everybody knows about President Kim Il-song and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Throughout her 5,000-year-long history Korea has never enjoyed such a high national pride and dignity and demonstrated her undisputed prestige before the world as today.

The North has been turned into a powerful socialist industrial state with strong national power since President Kim Il-song has established the power of the popular masses and followed an independent policy.

President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great politician who has brought great prosperity to the nation.

A professor surnamed Chong In Kwangju, South Cholla Province, said about the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song as follows:

General Kim Il-song accomplished the cause of industrialization in a short period of little over 10 years while other countries did it in 200 years and converted the North into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Company employee Choe Won-Pong said:

The North's steady industrial growth without any standstill and setback is attributable to the strong independent national economy built under the wise leadership of the great general. Such a thing is quite unthinkable in the South where economy is seriously ailing due to its dependence on outside forces. We see our bright future in the marvelous development of the North.

Student surnamed Pak who majors in economics in Seoul declared when he was discussing with his friends about the colonial dependence of the South Korean economy:

The South should be benefitted from the politics of General Kim Il-song if it is to save its economy from bankruptcy and to achieve economic self-reliance.

CSO: 4100/168



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA FLAYS CHON'S CALL FOR 'POSTURE OF ALERT'

SK260421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today assails traitor Chon Tu-hwan for inciting anti-communist confrontation at the Kangwon and Kyonggi Provincial offices of South Korea.

Recalling that this puppet traitor cried out for establishing a "posture of alert" and "anti-air raid posture" in order to repel "infiltration" of someone, the signed commentary notes:

The vociferous cry let loose by traitor Chon Tu-hwan for the establishment of a "posture of alert" and an "anti-air raid posture" over the "southward invasion" almost everyday on the threshold of the criminal war exercises tells that the puppets' racket of anti-communist confrontation has reached an extremely reckless phase.

The puppet self-exposed that what they are seeking is not North-South dialogue but confrontation and not peace but a war.

Jabbering that the so-called "campus autonomy" would be applied "without an interruption," the traitor blustered that "any illegal actions on the campus would be dealt with severely under the law."

This discloses his intention to harshly crack down upon the students who call for campus and social democracy under the watchwork of "campus autonomy" by invoking fascist evil laws this year, too.

It is not fortuitous that this traitor spells out such anti-communist balderdash and fascist outbursts more frequently than ever before.

The puppets seek through this noisy racket of anti-communist confrontation the aim of diverting elsewhere the attention of the people at home and abroad, justifying their war moves and further intensifying their crackdown upon students so as to carry out "elections" without any hindrance and reinforce the foundation for their long-term office.

Their criminal acts are bound to meet with stronger rebuff and condemnation from the people at home and abroad.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JSP DEMANDS U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK230348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--The Japan Socialist Party in its action program for this year said it would intensify the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The program adopted at the 49th regular national convention of the party noted that the JSP would strengthen the struggle for supporting the realization of the tripartite talks and North-South dialogue, further strengthening and developing the friendly relations with the workers' party of Korea and easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The program said the JSP opposed U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration, encouragement to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" including military aid to South Korea and denounced Japan-South Korea fusion.

It noted that the party would strengthen the movement for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia on the basis of the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party published in March 1981.

A message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the convention was read out there on 17 January.

On the same day a congratulatory speech was made there by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS CHON'S REMARKS ON 'SOUTHWARD INVASION'

SK230414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan the puppet called together puppet intelligence agents on 21 January and cried over the fiction of "southward invasion," prattling that all the population should be "anti-communist personnel" and "the posture for a nationwide irregular war must be strengthened." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the South Korean dictator's flimflam shows that the puppets' anti-communist confrontation din has entered an extremely reckless stage. The author continues:

The puppet himself disclosed that what he seeks is confrontation, not North-South dialogue, and is war for northward invasion, not peace.

Mumbling about the "possibility of someone's intrusion" that day, he said that their "faults" must not be betrayed.

This revealed the dictator's criminal intention to intensify crackdown upon the patriotic students and democratic forces of South Korea under the pretext of removing "faults."

The dictator's utterances brought into the open his intention to hold the "elections" without a hitch by more harshly suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces under the pretext of combating the North and consolidate the foothold for long-term office.

The criminal schemes of the puppet will become a target of denunciation at home and abroad.

CSO: 4100/168

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SNU STUDENTS DENY CHARGES--Three former Seoul National University students, charged with illegally detaining four non-student visitors inside their campus last September, denied most of the prosecution charges that they beat up the four men for allegedly spying on their activities. In the first trial on the case held at the Nambu Branch of the Seoul District Court yesterday, the three said they simply "questioned" the four persons because they believed the four were police agents monitoring their activities inside the campus. The three defendants are Yu Shi-min, 26, O Chae-yong, 23 and Paek Tae-ung, 21. They were all seniors at the state-run university. They were expelled from the school in connection with the incident. The trio, along with two former fellow students at the school, are accused of illegally holding the four persons at the office of the school's outlawed Student Council in mid-September and beating them up for "spying on the activities of the student body and those of other students demonstrators." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

NKDP'S DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTION REVISION--Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Yi Min-u, president of the "New Korea Democratic Party," a newly-born opposition party in South Korea, at a press conference in Seoul on January 22 held that "for the realization of peaceful change of 'power' it is necessary to revise the present 'constitution' to realize direct presidential election," according to a radio report from Seoul. The "Basic Press Law," "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," "National Assembly Law," "Elections Law" and "Law on Labor Relations" should be revised or abrogated, he stated. "Due to increasing foreign debts and economic monopolization by financial combines, etc, the national economy is in a serious position" under the present system, he noted, and said: The "New Korea Democratic Party" will "strive hard for the sound development of minor enterprises, introduction of the minimum wage system for the existence of workers and peasants, the exemption of farm households from debts and hike of purchase price of food grains." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 23 Jan 85 SK]

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist junta was reported by a radio from Seoul to have put three students on trial at the southern branch of the puppet Seoul district criminal court Monday on charges of their involvement in the struggle for campus freedom and democracy. The fascist junta posted about 150 puppet police around the court to throw a water-tight cordon under the pretext of

"providing against a contingency," the radio said. According to the South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta arrested two students including the vice-chairman of the General Students Council of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul on January 18 on charges of attempting to print materials and hold a demonstration against it, and is running hogwild to arrest the chairman of the General Students Council of the university. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

'BATTLE SONGS' IN SOUTH--Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--"Songs of resistance critical of reality, battle songs" are being widely disseminated these days at South Korean colleges and universities, according to URI NARA, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany. The paper said today in South Korea "battle songs" setting words criticising the reality to the tunes of marching songs are being circulated at colleges and universities and their forms are diverse--resistance poems are set to music or the words of popular songs are changed to "militant ones." In recent years, a "collection of songs for people" has been disseminated at Koryo, Yonsei, Ehwa Women's and Songgyungwan Universities, the University of Foreign Studies and other universities and colleges and battle songs are so popular among the students in Seoul that those who do not sing the "songs of political resistance" cannot be among their fellows. [Text] ]SK260845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/168

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTION

Campaigning Gets Underway

OW230151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jan (KYODO)--South Korea Wednesday kicked off a 20-day campaign for the February 12 general election which will provide the people with a chance to gauge more than four years of rule by President Chon Tu-hwan.

The coming election is the second under the Chon administration, but is virtually the first occasion to test his political achievements as the previous one was called soon after Chon's election as president in August 1980.

Former Army General Chon took over power following a bloody uprising by students in the southern city of Kwangju.

The general election is to elect members for 276 seats of the National Assembly or parliament. Under a two-tier election system, 184 seats are elected from regional constituencies through direct ballot, with the remainder distributed to political parties in proportion to their polling scores.

Political analysts said it is almost certain that the ruling Democratic Justice Party of President Chon will retain the position as No 1 party.

The present could boast people's confidence in his administration if the ruling party receives more votes than 35.6 percent in the previous elections, they said.

The Central Election Commission began receiving candidacies at 10 a.m. Wednesday, which will be closed next Monday.

The Democratic Justice Party and the Democratic Korea Party, the largest opposition party, are expected to field candidates in all of the 92 regional constituencies, each having two seats.

One of the major election issues at stake is how to secure a democratic transfer of power in connection with the presidential election scheduled for 1988.

The ruling party has argued a peaceful transfer of power is possible through the present indirect election system for the presidency, but opposition parties criticized the idea as "deceptive" and demanded a direct election system.

Another focus of the coming election is the performance of the newly-formed opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the analysts said.

The new party was inaugurated earlier this month by various dissident and opposition groups with former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam acting as a propelling force.

South Korea's prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung, who is to return home early next month after two years of exile in the United States, has said he supports the new opposition party.

Some observers predicted the party would obtain 20 to 30 assembly seats.

The number of the country's eligible voters is about 23.3 million, of which the younger generations in their 20s and 30 account for 58 percent, according to official figures.

#### Handling of Election Law Violators

SK240123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hwi said yesterday that "reasonableness" rather than laws would be resorted to by the prosecution in handling parliamentary election law violators.

"Regrettably, it is a stark reality that the strict application of the law cannot be the best solution to irregularities by prospective candidates and their campaigners," he said, apparently referring to the distance between the ideal of the existing parliamentary election law and what is happening in reality.

The top prosecutor said that violations of election laws would be treated thereby "case by case."

"Election law violators would be subject to legal procedures, if violation is regarded to be serious," he added.

Citing an example, he said that such acts as distributing envelopes containing cash to voters would be faced with the harshest punishment.

"Extenuation will be exercised in the prosecution's response to illegal campaignings which voters might regard as dismissable or minor," the prosecutor general said.

The Parliamentary Election Law provides that election campaigns are allowed only after registration as candidates, which should be made within five days following the notification of the election date.

However, would-be candidates virtually engaged in election campaigns openly even before the promulgation of the election date. The government officially announced yesterday that the elections will be held on February 12.

Distribution of printed propaganda materials, arrangement of tours for voters, and offering money or foods to convivial or alumni or social gatherings have long been rampant.

Critics said present election law is far from reality. Under the law, there will be no candidates who will not get into trouble with the law if it is strictly enforced, they said.

#### Constituency System Criticized

SK250125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 85 p 4

[By Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] Political parties participating in next month's National Assembly election will share 92 proportional representation seats, depending on the electoral race's outcome.

The 92 represent one third of the total 276 seats to be filled after the February 12 voting in 92 constituencies. Each constituency will elect two lawmakers for a total of 184.

A party that ranks first in the number of seats won in the electoral contest is entitled to 61 or two thirds of the 92 set aside for proportional representation. The remaining 31 are allotted among the other parties that obtain five or more seats in the electoral race. The allotment differs according to seats won in the voting.

Opposition parties have demanded that the national constituency system be abolished or that the seats for proportional representation be apportioned among parties on the bases of seats won in the electoral race.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has opposed the demand. The DJP says that stable parliamentary strength is needed for what it calls "political stabilization."

The ruling party has already announced a slate of 61 candidates for proportional representation, expecting that it will rank first in the electoral contest.

Included on the list are a number of high-caliber political and public figures. Among them are No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, and Yu Hak-song, head of the Korean Anti-Communist League.

The others include Kang Kyong-sik, former presidential secretary general; Pak Chong-mun, minister of agriculture and fisheries; Na Ung-pae, former finance minister, and So Chong-hwa, former home minister and now secretary general of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy.



In the election four years ago, the DJP won 151 seats, including 61 decided by the proportional representation. It received 35.6 percent of the overall vote.

Opposition parties have yet to announce lists of their candidates for proportional representation.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (KDP) expected to win 45 to 52 seats in the electoral contest and to be allotted 15 to 18 seats under the system. The DKP won 81 seats, including 24 proportional representation seats, in the 1981 election.

The DKP leadership is considering receiving donations from most of those who will place in the first 15 to 18 on the list of its candidates.

It plans to collect a contribution of more than 4 billion won from them. "The money raised will be used to finance campaigns for the party's electoral candidates," party sources aid. Ninety-two candidates of the DKP are to run in the electoral race.

Such a plan of the opposition party to raise money draws criticism from the ruling party and many people.

A ruling party official said that although the selection of candidates for the system is entirely up to the DKP, he is concerned because the plan gives an impression that seats for proportional representation are for sale.

A high-ranking DKP official conceded that the plan is unreasonable. "However, we think it is inevitable for an opposition party to receive donations from national constituency candidates. This is because an opposition party is weak in funds as well as in organization," he said.

The DKP official said that some of the prospective candidates will be asked to donate about 500 million won. Among them are a few leading members of the party's financial support group, he said.

The favorites to become DKP candidates for proportional representation include incumbent national constituency lawmakers of the party, senior party officials and those who were dropped from the list of the party's electoral candidates. "I expect few outsiders to be nominated as the party's candidates for the system," he said.

The minor opposition Korean National Party (KNP) expects to win about 20 seats in electoral districts and to obtain seven or eight seats for proportional representation. In the last election, the KNP won 25 seats, including seven decided by the system.

Among the KNP's prospective candidates is party leader Kim Chong-chol. Kim now has no parliamentary seat. He is now staying in Tokyo for medical treatment.

Party sources said the KNP has a plan to receive donations from most of those who will rank in the first five to seven on its slate. "We expect a few of them to donate 300 million won to 500 million won," they said.

The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), an opposition party inaugurated January 18, has repeatedly set a goal for winning at least 20 seats in the electoral race. If it attains that goal, it will gain seven seats for proportional representation.

A minimum of 20 parliamentary seats is required to form a floor negotiation group.

Like the other two opposition parties, the NKDP is considering collecting donations from some of its candidates for proportional representation.

#### Corrupt Campaigns Throughout Nation

SK250130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The February 12 National Assembly election is turning increasingly corrupt with lots of candidates resorting to illegal campaigning such as distribution of money or gifts, local dispatches say.

Even before the legal electioneering began Wednesday, many candidates reportedly made election campaigns in violation of the Parliamentary Election Law, despite repeated pledges of the government to carry out the poll in the fairest manner in the republic's history.

Under the current election law, the candidates are allowed to electioneer in only four ways--wall posters, placards, campaign bulletins and joint speech rallies.

However, the contenders are engaged in illicit campaigns across the nation, disguising them as routine activities of political parties.

The situation is more serious in the constituencies where the candidates are expected to fight close contests.

A typical case of the illicit electioneering is the sprinkling of money and valuables to voters under the guise of "for party members only."

The current law prohibits the individual speech rally of a candidate, but all of the candidates are holding speech rallies under the pretext of a rally for the "unity of party members."

In almost daily statements, rival parties pass the buck to each other for the contamination of the election climate.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has been strongly denouncing the opposition candidates' electioneering methods, which it claims are determined to buy off the voters.

The party leaders have alleged that the opposition candidates have made muddy the election atmosphere by the "monetary offensive."

The opposition parties, on the other hand, allege that the ruling party is greatly helped by the administration, which should maintain neutrality.

They also claim that the DJP candidates are spending much more money than their candidates, and they cannot afford the distribution of money as the DJP insists.

The estimates of the size of election fund of a candidate range between 300 and 500 million won, many times the legal amount set by the Central Election Management Committee, which is about 70 million won.

The February 12 election climate is also feared to be polluted by the slandering, demagoguery, and false rumors aimed to discrediting rival candidates.

In many constituencies, the candidates, irrespective of their party affiliation, are suffering from false rumors and slandering by their rival candidates.

The typical form of the evil electioneering is to have the voters harbor ill feeling against a certain candidate by making false promises to voters in the name of the rival.

Other cases of illicit electioneering include giving 10,000 won to each voter as a "reward" for sitting in a political rally posing as party members.

The case was reported in a constituency in Cholla-pukto where four candidates from four major parties are engaged in a close competition.

Also cited is the arrangement of group tours to such popular hot spring resorts as Pugok, Kyongsang-namdo, and Suanbo, Chungchong-pukto.

A candidate of a city in Chungchong-namdo gave towels and a book he wrote to "party members."

#### CEMC Calls for Fair Elections

SK240150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Kang U-yong, chairman of the Central Election Management Committee, yesterday asked the people to demonstrate their democratic ability to make the February 12 parliamentary election fair and clean.

"The election will be an important occasion for establishing democracy on this land," he said.

Kang asked election management committee members to maintain neutrality.

At the same time, he called on candidates to respect law and by so doing contribute to the effort to create sound political order in the country.

The CEMC chairman said that voters should avoid involvement in illegal activities and exercise their voting rights according to their conscience.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE PARTY'S POWER BASE EXPOSED

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 120-127

[Article by Kim Chool, reporter for TONGA ILBO: "DJP and Its Political Power Vacuum Makeup"]

[Text] There could be many factors in determining the distribution and the managerial type of political power. First of all, the political system involving the current political regime can be the largest factor in determining the status of power distribution. For instance, the government organization law and the Election Laws come under the above-mentioned factor.

Secondly the politics and culture of society can be the major factor in determining the distribution of political power. For instance, although the society is oriented with a system under the constitution, the aspect of the political power distribution will inevitably vary if and when the politics and culture of that society are authoritarian. In addition, the personality of a supreme leader must be considered as an important factor which has great impact on the distribution of political power. By the same token, the circumstance and the process under which the political power came into existence will also have great influence over the political power distribution. Besides, if we break down the factors affecting the political power distribution, there will be many more. It can be said that the various aspects of the power distribution of the Fifth Republic were also created by the various factors of such category.

However, in this article, I will avoid discussing the political power distribution in the Fifth Republic just theoretically, and I will try to analyze it based on the actual flow of the situation. Perhaps in order to interpret the style and the power distribution of the Fifth Republic, we must first look into the view of power shared by the leaders of the Fifth Republic. First of all, the view of power presented by the leaders of the Fifth Republic can be summed up as the "elimination of a long-term by an individual." The above-mentioned view of power has repeatedly been made clear by the leaders voluntarily.

The most articulate expression of such intention by the leaders of the Fifth Republic is the 7-year single term for the president as stipulated in the constitution. Their will is further intensified by stipulating an

additional clause to the effect that even if the provisions related to the presidential term are revised, it will not affect the term of the incumbent president.

Yet it is very strange and rather an unnatural phenomenon in view of our common sense to note that the party which seized the political power has set the "elimination of long-term rule" as its first goal.

Paradoxically speaking, the self-restraint exercised by the elements who are in charge of the political regime can even be viewed as a limitation of the people's free political choice to a certain degree. For instance, supposedly the people are hoping for a certain individual to remain in power beyond a certain time period, it may be viewed that such possibility for political choice has been hampered theoretically.

#### The "Single Term" Mentality of the Leaders

Then a question remains as to why the leaders of the Fifth Republic have put their self-restraint into a system and repeatedly stress it. It is the leaders' point of view on the evil of the long-term rule by the political regime in the past. It seems that no further discussion on this portion is necessary.

According to the leaders' account, the time of the origin of the Fifth Republic was 17 May 1980, namely the "May 17 Measure." The reason for the origination of the Fifth Republic was because of the political, economical and social unrest, they explain. It reached the extent of threatening national security. Therefore, we had to involve ourselves to cope with the situation, they said.

Meanwhile, in the wake of the "May 17 Measure," the leaders of the Fifth Republic purged many former politicians for alleged accumulation of illegal wealth as well as absurdity under the "May 17 Measure." It can be said that this action inevitably brought about a vacuum in political leadership power.

Accordingly, because of the realistic need for filling the gap of the political leadership power together with the justification to settle the confusion, the leaders of the Fifth Republic are compelled to assume a new political leadership role.

Thus, the leaders reiterate their position in that they had no organized plan to assume the leadership from the beginning throughout a series of political processes leading to the Fifth Republic.

After the establishment of the Fifth Republic, some personalities of the leadership power group often mentioned: "I have never dreamed of being involved in politics," or "I usually thought that the National Assembly Hall on Yoido would have nothing to do with me throughout my whole life." Thus they explain as if it was somewhat unusual for them to become politicians. It can be said that their individual comments are connected with the collective explanation of the leaders about the process through which they came to power.

Thus these leaders are explaining the process through which they came to power in a rather "passive" manner. By the same token, it can be said that the extent of their action has also been described moderately or passively or even less shockingly such as "reform" instead of revolution is applied, it appears no one would be surprised even if the process through which the Fifth Republic was established is called "revolution" from the terminology of the current events, especially when the said process is compared with the various Korean political changes called "revolution" in recent years. Because the republic was changed as the Fifth Republic, and in the case of the ruling party, leaders were entirely replaced. Moreover, a serious degree of changes has been brought to the style and contents of politics. Lastly, a new goal for the national administration has been set forth.

#### Seized Power After Settling Aftermath Resulting From a "Long-Term Rule by an Individual"

After the establishment of both the Fifth Republic and the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), some ruling party members came up with a question in that the foregoing "passive" way of explaining the "reform" and the identity of the Fifth Republic might become a factor detrimental to the justification of the "will to reform." They presented an opinion to the effect that the emergence of the Fifth Republic should be dated far prior to "May 17th."

In fact, one of the former generals who joined the DJP recently suggested at a press interview: "You must look at the history carefully."

I have never seen any journalist who regards the regular military academy graduates, who became generals already in the early 1970's, as a new generation. Thus he pointed out in a roundabout way the insensitiveness of the press regarding the growth of a new generation.

Nevertheless, the aforementioned argument within the ruling party reportedly came to a conclusion to the effect that it would be safe for them to explain the process as being started since 17 May.

At any rate, no matter how many passive reasons the leaders may come up with, they had to go through an extraordinary process to be able to seize power. As the highest priority in their political reform, they picked a "long-term rule by an individual" which was the most serious problem in the former regime. This can be said as a matter of course from the basic thought of the leaders or from the viewpoint of political skills or from any other viewpoint. Because the so-called May 17th Measure taken by these leaders set its target at the political and social unrest which was considered to be an aftermath of the long-term rule of President Park Chung Hee. The leaders seized power as a result of settling the said aftermath.

#### No Concrete Collective Functions Shown by the "Reform" Leaders

Meanwhile, the reform leaders' will to eliminate the long-term rule by an individual is carried out by means of various political skills and methods.

Among them, the most outstanding one is the rejection of both factions and intermediary bosses. The next one is to place the political power into full function. It should be pointed out that the reform leaders' distribution and management of political power are explicitly different from those of the May 16 revolutionary leaders. First, all of the May 16 leaders participated in the military and civilian governments. Among them, the concrete collective function, called the "revolutionary main force," was maintained for a considerable period of time. This sharply contrasts with the leaders of the Fifth Republic, who had never exposed any concrete collective function because except for a few personalities, most of them left the proper political sphere after completing the reform work, and returned to their original duties.

Secondly, although it was during the period of the military administration under the justification of "revolution," the May 16 military revolutionary leaders took a considerable number of governmental positions, ranging from such prime posts as ministers to the mid-level positions of the bureaucracy. This could be attributable to the military's "advanced" administrative system and method as compared to other sectors, but it was true that their involvement shook up the government structure. However, the recent reform leaders left the existing government organization intact. Although they moved into bureaucratic organs, they were moderate enough to start with such positions as vice ministers, office directors, and deputy directors. It may be said that this was quite a difference from the May 16 military revolutionary leaders. Especially, the National Security Committee which came into existence after the May 17th Measure was comprised of only the assistant vice minister and director of the Planning and Management Office at each ministry, probably due to the legal status of the said committee at that time. Because of this occasion these personalities were regarded as the cooperative part of the reform power. This was different from the case of the May 16 military revolutionary power. It can be said that the recent reform leaders have contributed significantly to solidifying the officialdom while achieving the alteration of generations.

Chae-won No, one of the members of the said committee, is currently ambassador to Canada, Kyu-ho Yi South Kyongsang provincial governor; Chin-ho Kum for commerce-industry minister; Kwan-yong Chong senior presidential secretary for economic affairs.

Perhaps the reform powers might have meant to prepare for the next phase by effecting a broad range of reforms. Through the party politics, they have shown a rather serious attitude in that they applied the "rotation of assignments" to themselves as well as to the existing government officials.

For instance, a bureau director-level official at the central government was reassigned as a member of the Professional Committee at the DJP. Especially in the case of the DJP, Chong-tal Kwon, former DJP secretary general, was reassigned as a plain member and later chairman of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, the post considered lower than the party secretary general from the political point of view. Chae-tu Nam, a member of the National Assembly, was reassigned from the seventh-ranked post of



chief secretary to the DJP president to the post of the deputy floor leader. Besides, there were many cases of the "rotation of assignments" through which members of the central executive committee became plain members, while the chairman of a National Assembly standing committee was rotated to assume chairmanship in another committee.

#### There Were Less Political Appointees

Look at the following assignment of major government posts since the inception of the Fifth Republic. There were far fewer political appointees throughout the whole administration even if the change of the Republic was taken into consideration.

Prime Ministers: Tok-u Nam, Ch'ang-sun Yu, Sang-hyop Kim, and Hui-chong Chin.  
Deputy Prime Ministers: Pyong-hyon Sin, Chun-song Kim, Sok-chun So, and Pyong-hyon Sin.

Foreign Ministers: Sin-yong No, Pom-sok Yi, and Won-kyong Yi.

Home Affairs Ministers: Chong-hwa So, T'ae-u No, and Yong-pok Chu.

Finance Ministers: Sung-yun Yi, Ung-pae Na, Kyong-sik Kang, and Man-chae Kim.

Justice Ministers: Taek-kun O, Chong-won Yi, Ch'i-kun Chong, and Myong-in Pae.

Education Ministers: Kyu-ho Yi and Ch'an-hyok Kwon.

Sports Ministers: T'ae-u No, Won-kyong Yi, and Yong-ho Yi.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministers: Kun Ko and Chong-mun Pak.

Commerce and Industry Ministers: Sok-chun So, Tong-hui Kim, and Chin-ho Kum.

Energy and Material Ministers: Pong-hwan Pak, Son-ki Yi, Sang-ch'ol So, and Tonk-kyu Choi.

Construction Ministers: Chu-nam Kim, Chong-ho Kim, and Song-pae Kim.

Health and Social Affairs Ministers: Myong-ki Ch'on and Chong-rye Kim.

Labor Ministers: Chung-tong Kim and Hau-su Chong.

Transportation Ministers: Kon Ko, Cha-chung Yun, Hui-song Yi, and Su-ik Son.

Ministers of Communications: Ki-ch'ol Kim, Kwang-su Ch'oe, Sun-tal Ch'oe, and Song-chin Kim.

Cultural and Information Ministers: Kwang-p'yo Yi, and Chin-ui Yi.

Ministers of Government Administration: Yong-kol Kim and Ch'an-hum Pak.

Minister of Science and Technology: Chong-o Yi.

Ministers of Unification: Pom-sok Yi and Chae-sik Son.

First Political Affairs Ministers: Kwang-su Ch'oe, Chong-t'aek chong, Se-ung O, and T'ae-sop Yi.

Second Political Affairs Minister: T'ae-u No.

Director, Office of Legislation: Yong-kyun Kim.

Chiefs, Presidential Secretariat: Kye-won Kim, Pom-sok Yi, Pyong-ch'un Ham, and Kyong-sik Kang.

When we look at the entire administration, including the above-mentioned personalities, we can say there were not many political appointees, especially in view of the change of the Republic.

However in the case of the DJP, the following personalities were rotated because of its special nature as being a political party:

Supreme Committee Members: Chae-hyong Yi, Wi-chong Chin, Nae-hyok Chong, and Ik-hyon Kwon.  
Chairman of the Central Committee: Sang-un Wang.  
Secretaries-General: Chong-tal Kwon, Ik-hyon Kwon, and Han-kyong Yi.  
Chairman, the Policy-Making Committee: Chin-u Yi, Sok-ho Na, Wi-chong Chin, and Sok-mo Chong.  
Floor Leader: Chong-ch'an Yi.  
Chief of the Secretariat to the Party President: Son-ki Yi, Han-tong Yi, Chae-tu Nam, and Ch'ong-il Ho.  
Party Spokesman: Kyong-sok Pak, Tu-won Pong, and Yong-t'ae Kim.  
Deputy Secretary-General: Sok-sun Yun and Sang-chae Yi.  
Director of the Policy Coordination Office: Song-tong Pae and Hyon-yol Pak.  
Director of the Political Training Institute: Sang-yon Yi, Yong-il Yi, and Song-tong Pae.

Those mentioned above are not well-known personalities.

In the case of the National Assembly, the following personalities were named for the following posts:

Speakers: Nae-hyok Chong and Mun-sik Ch'ae.  
Deputy Speakers: Mun-sik Chae and Kil-chung Yun.  
Chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committee: Tong-chin Pak and Tu-won Pong.  
Chairmen of the Home Affairs Committee: Chong-ho Kim and Chong-tal Kwon.  
Chairmen of the Finance Committee: T'ae-chun Pak and Chae-ch'ol Chong.  
Chairmen of the Economy and Science Committee: Yong-ho Ch'on and Kyong-hon Yu.  
Chairmen of the National Defense Committee: Yong-son Kim.  
Chairmen of the Culture and Information Committee: Hung-su Yi and Hae-won Yi.  
Chairmen of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee: Pom-chun Yi and Sik Kim.  
Chairmen of Commerce and Industry: T'ae-sop Yi and Myong-kuk Pae.  
Chairmen of Health and Social Affairs: Yong-ch'ol Ch'oe and Ch'an-hyok Yi.  
Chairmen of the Transportation and Communication Committee: In-song Hwang and Tong-song Chong.  
Chairmen of the Construction Committee: Myong-kuk Pae and Kwon-hum Pak.  
Secretaries of the National Assembly Secretariat: Hyo-chin Pak and Pyong-kyu U.

Factions Are Not Allowed, While the Emergence of Self-Generated Centripetal Force Is Hardly Expected

As indicated in the foregoing, the most important things are:

Not to allow political factions  
To disapprove the intermediary boss system, and  
To functionalize political power.

It seems that the present government is trying to regard political factions as political evils. The government seems to believe that the factions within the political regime bring about corruption, deteriorate the organized functions of the political regime, and finally adversely affect the security of the political regime.

Prior to the Yushin reform, the Democratic Republican Party (DRP) regime seemed to have overlooked or utilized political factions in order to achieve its various political goals. Considering solely the vicious side of such factions, it can be said that the present government's point of view is appropriate.

In fact, immediately after the inauguration of the DJP, the essential point of the instructions handed down by the DJP president was as follows: "No factions of any kind will be tolerated within the party." As a result, it is true that today, 4 years after the party inauguration, there have been no factions of any kind within the DJP.

Inasmuch as 4 years have passed since the inauguration of the party, there were both major and minor reorganizations of party posts, troubles, and frictions within the party during the period. It is true that there were the personal rapport, some regrettable things, and minor discords among the incumbent party members, the former party members and the members of the National Assembly, yet these things are far from creating any type of faction.

On the other hand, it seems there are apparent merits in discouraging factions and in rotating assignments, because the party can be operated in an organized manner with the party ranking as its core. It also seems there are demerits. First of all, it seems difficult for the party to create a self-generated centripetal force, and also mistakes that may occur in the management of the party could hardly be found. Although the DJP members are ostensibly obedient to the downward instructions at the official meetings such as the general meeting of the national assemblymen and the Central Party Steering Committee meeting, they have tended to talk in whispers behind the scene. For instance, in early November Representative Yong-hun Yi voiced his complaint at a legislator's caucus which was held prior to the House hearing on the opposition party bid calling for the dismissal of Education Minister Ik-hyon Kwon. This kind of incident can be interpreted as the absence of a self-born centripetal force within the party.

For example, last summer when Mr Chong Nae-hyok's case involving amassing an illegal fortune came about, it was impossible for the party to forestall Mr Chong's problem. In addition, when the incident erupted, the "trouble" in the leadership developed into the "trouble" involving the entire party for a while. In other words, the party's Central Steering Committee decided to accept Mr Chong's resignation and turned the case over to the legislators' caucus, and at this point, one of the Central Steering Committee members made a statement against it. Moreover, a considerable number of National Assembly members were not aware of the true picture of the incident up to the moment of the meeting. Although the DJP may seem to be strong in intelligence but weak in rumors, this has a lot to do with the absence of a self-born centripetal force.

The "respect" between the party members is not honored other than the current party posts. You might say that a sort of sneering atmosphere cannot be overlooked. Not long ago, a press organization conducted a survey in a

form of a questionnaire to read as "name several fellow National Assembly members you respect." It was learned that quite a few DJP members put down names according to the party ranking. This story is worth appreciating from the above-mentioned point of view.

The aforementioned problems stemming from the disallowance of political factions should be regarded as a task to be resolved. Nevertheless, if the disallowance of political factions is a value upheld by the DJP, there is no other way but what the DJP wants must be adopted.

#### There's No Middle Person Who Can Cope With the Overall Situation in the Event of an Incident

Basically the idea of rejecting the intermediary boss system may be compatible with the principle of disallowing factions, but it has no generality. From the point of view that the intermediary boss system without any factions may be made available depending on the way the system is organized a separate analysis could be possible. The government seems to maintain a thorough self-reflective position with a view that the intermediary bosses of its members schemed political affairs while distorting the exercise of the governing power, and worst of all, they even played tricks on the political regime itself. Certainly those intermediary bosses who lack political morality can be regarded as cancerous. However, if we suppose there are some positive sides that the intermediary bosses might possess, the situation would be somewhat different. In other words, if we could come up with an intermediary-boss system with political morality but without any political factions, the intermediary boss system might not be a thing to be rejected totally.

Since the inception of the Fifth Republic, whenever the government confronted many problems, major or minor, there were no people who could responsibly cope with the problem at the middle position between the major governing power and the minor governing power. Based on this fact, it seems that there are possibilities of the realization of a sound intermediary boss system, and at the same time, this could also be an issue worth thinking about.

#### The DJP Voluntarily Interprets Its Political Domain in a Reduced Scope

The issue involving division of power by different functions is a type of operating principle of political power which is closely connected with the principle of rejecting factions as well as middle bosses. It appears that the current government wants to see each party know and perform only its own assigned area of responsibility. On a large scale, the political party will do what the party is supposed to do, and the administration will take care of what it is supposed to do, while on a small scale. A should perform A's assignment while B should perform only B's area of responsibility. It seems that this was intended to thoroughly rule out the possibility of abusing power in the area other than one's assigned area.

However, it appears that there is a pre-condition to achieving the division of power by different functions. It means that it should be accompanied by a higher system which exercises an overall coordination over such a set-up. If not, it would be difficult to achieve an integrated politics. Considering this type of power management within the party, there is a positive side as to why the political party (in this case, the DJP) takes charge of politics as a whole. But in reality, the DJP is inclined to underestimate the political domain it should exclusively cover under the above-mentioned principle. It seems that such a tendency may have brought about confusion to the governing power because of an unnecessarily large gap inevitably created between the domain of the ruling power and politics. Such a trend stems from the diminutive political power on the part of the DJP, although the DJP, as the ruling party, should exercise its influence over many fields, including its relationship with the opposition parties. It is true that the plan called the "initiative for the national administration" presented by the DJP in the early days of its inception has a structural limitation under the presidential system and because of the process of the creation of DJP on the pretext of the "political regime maintenance." Be that as it may, the current DJP's political ability is rated as being not desirable for taking charge of the present political situation in an efficient manner.

It appears that the unacceptance of both factions and the intermediary boss as well as the division of power by different functions may have been a factor that makes the reform leaders weak against an individual attack from outside the party. The reason is that, as I stated in the foregoing, the reform leaders do not obviously have a concrete and collective tie among themselves in the present politics as compared with the May 16 revolutionary junta. Also because of the functionalized power, it seems that the common defense method of consciousness could easily be cut off. Therefore when an individual is attacked from outside, there is a possibility that the individual would become very weak unless he is protected at the highest level of the leadership.

However, prospects are that by the time when the 12th National Assembly is convened, there will be a gradual change in the distribution and management of political power in the Fifth Republic.

Although there might be a change in the principles of the power distribution as indicated in the foregoing, it is difficult for me to predict other than the possibility that changes may be made according to the ruling party's reorganization of its organizational structure, coupled with the development of the domestic political situation.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER DETAILS NEW OPPOSITION PARTY MOVEMENT

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[Article by Yi Su-un, free-lance writer, and Paek Wha-chong, political reporter for YONHAP NEWS: "The Third Lifting of the Political Ban and the Political Climate of the Opposition Parties"]

[Text] Third lifting of the Ban

While various political parties are reinforcing their lines of battle, riding on the wave of the 12th National Assembly elections, the opposition political forces, which had been in anguish in the politically demilitarized zones, are beginning to move actively towards rearming themselves. The attention of the political community is naturally being focused on this development. Furthermore, it is a fact that some inside politicians are becoming nervous since the political functions of the third lifting of the political ban can be turned into variables which may very well help coalesce the political aspirants outside.

At present, there are 99 of those ex-politicians who are still barred from politics even after the second lifting of ban. Those leading figures among them who were in the old governing circles include Kim Jong-pil (age 58, president of the old Democratic Republican Party (DRP), Chung Il-kwon (age 67, former speaker of the National Assembly (NA), Park Jun-kyu (age 58, chairman of the old DRP), Gil Jon-sik (age 60, secretary-general of the old DRP), Ku Tae-hoe (age 61, chairman of the policy committee of the old DRP), Kim Yong-tae (age 58, majority leader of the old DRP), Kim Jin-man (age 66, ex-vice speaker of the NA), Lee Hu-rak (age 60, former chief of staff of the presidential office), Kim Chang-kun (age 54, former chairman of the policy committee of the DRP), O Chi-sung (age 58, former minister of home affairs), Choi Chi-hwan (age 61, former member of the Party Affairs Committee of the old DRP), Kim Kwang-su (age 58, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the old DRP), and Moon Tae-jun (age 56, four-term member of the NA from the DRP).

Also, the principal figures of the old opposition circles who are still barred from politics include the following: Kim Dae-jung (age 60, advisor to the old New Democratic Party (NDP), Kim Young-sam (age 57, president of the old NDP), Lee Chul-sung (age 62, chief representative of the supreme

council of the old NDP), Shin Do-hwan (age 62, member of the supreme council of the old NDP), Kim Jae-kwang (age 62, member of the supreme council of the old NDP), Lee Chung-hwan (age 67, member of the supreme council of the old NDP), Lee Min-wu (age 70, vice-president of the old NDP), Cho Yun-hyoung (age 52, vice-president of the old NDP), Lee Ki-taek (age 47, vice-president of the old NDP), Park young-rok (age 62, vice president of the old NDP), Chung Hae-young (age 69, ex vice-speaker of the NA), Park Han-sung (age 62, secretary-general of the old NDP), Song Won-young (age 56, minority leader of the old NDP), Kim Dong-young (age 48, former NDP member of the NA), Kim Sang-hyon (age 49, former NDP member of the NA), Kim Sang-jin (age 51, former NDP member of the NA), Ro Sung-hwan (age 52, former NDP member of the NA), Son Ju-hang (age 50, former NDP member of the NA), Yeh Chun-ho (age 56, former DRP member of the NA), Lee Taik-hee (age 50, former NDP member of the NA), Kim Myong-yun (age 60, former NDP member of the NA), Park Jong-yul (age 55, former NDP member of the NA), Cho Yun-ha (age 60, former NDP member of the NA), Park Chan (age 60, former NDP member of the NA), and Kim Nok-young (age 60, former acting president of the Unification Party).

#### Leaders of the CCPD

Talk about forming a new political party has turned specific since 18 May of this year, when the creation of the Consultative Committee for the Promotion of Democracy (CCPD), centering around the leadership of Kim Young-sam and Kim Dae-jung, was proclaimed at the Seoul Foreign Policy Club. The CCPD has made Kim Dae-jung its advisor and Kim young-sam its joint chairman; however, Kim Sang-hyun is to assume its acting joint chairmanship until Kim Dae-jung's return to the country. Most members of the steering committee of the CCPD are political aspirants. Including more than 30 former National Assembly members, there are many former NDP regional party committee chairmen and Central Standing Committee members among the aspirants. Thus, they show a more strongly realistic political complexion than the other forces of political opposition.

The action platform, adopted when the CCPD was created, includes such programs as the improvement of the standardized political system such as the election system; the guarantee of basic human rights and the right to life for the workers, farmers, and the urban petit bourgeoisie; the reinstatement of political rights of all those who had been barred from politics; a dialogue for the promotion of democracy; and the non-violent and peaceful way of conducting a movement for democracy. All of these strongly suggest a political logic of "reform within the system." That is to say, the CCPD is not totally rejecting the present system, but if we take the question of participation in the present politics for an example, it shows a strongly affirmative posture.

Among the members of the subcommittees of the steering committee of the CCPD and the members of its steering committee, there are many former National Assembly members who are believed to be willing to run for the National Assembly if conditions are favorable. There are 13 subcommittee members

of the steering committee, and they include the following: the followers of Kim Young-sam during the days of the old NDP such as Kim Dong-young (Assembly member during the 9th and 10th NA), Kim Myoung-yun (Assembly member during the 5th and 9th NA), Lee Min-wu (former vice president of the NDP and former vice speaker of the NA), Choi Hyong-wu (Assembly member during the 8th and 9th NA), and the followers of Kim Dae-jung, such as Kim Rok-young (Assembly member during the 8th and 9th NA), Kim Sang-hyon (Assembly member during the 6th, 7th and 8th NA), Park Jong-yul (Assembly member during the 8th NA), Cho Yun-ha (Assembly member during the 5th NA), Park Sung-chol (general in reserve service), Kim Yun-sik (Assembly member during the 5th NA), and Yong Nam-jin (lawyer). Their spokesman is former journalist Lee Hyop (former aid to Kim Dae-jung).

Among the steering committee, 32 are former members of the National Assembly, and they are as follows: Kang Bong-yong (5th NA, Democratic Party, Uiryeong), Kim Dong-young (9th and 10th NA), NDP, Kechang-Hamyang-Sanchung), Kim Rok-young (8th, 9th, and 10th NA, Democratic Party, NDP, Unification Party, Kwangju), Kim Myong-yun (5th and 9th NA, Democratic Party, NDP, Kang-nung), Kim Sang-hyon (6th, 7th and 8th NA, People's Party, NDP, Sodaemun), Kim Sang-hum (6th and 7th NA, Democratic Justice Party (DJP), NDP, Kochang), Kim Su (10th NA, Independent, Kohung-Bosung), Kim Young-ku (5th NA, Democratic Party, Poochon), Kim Yun-sik (5th NA, Democratic Party, Yong-in), Kim Chung-doo (8th NA, NDP, Taegu eastern district), Kim Chang-kon (6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th NA, DRP, Youngju-Bongwha), Moon Bu-sik (9th NA, NDP, Hadong-Namhae), Park Jong-yul (8th NA, NDP, National Constituency), Park Chan (6th, 9th and 10th NA, NDP, Kongju-Nonsan), Park Chan-jong (9th and 10th NA, Democratic Republic Party (DRP), Busan western and eastern districts), Yeh Chun-ho (6th, 7th and 10th NA, DRP, Busan Yongdo), Lee Min-wu (4th, 5th and 8th NA, Democratic Party, NDP, Busanjin), Lee Sang-don (5th NA, Independent, Sosan), Lee Wu-tae (6th NA, NDP, National Constituency), Chung Chin-wha (8th NA, DRP, Young-chon), Cho Kyu-wan (5th NA, Democratic Party, Iksan), Cho Yon-ha (5th and 8th NA Democratic Party, NDP, Sung-ju), Cho Hong-nae (8th NA, NDP, Haman-Uiryeong, Yuchong hui during the 10th NA), Choi Hyong-wu (8th, 9th, 10th NA, DNP, Ulsan), Ho Gil (5th NA, Democratic Party, Kimpo), Hong Young-ki (5th, 6th and 8th NA, Democratic Party, NDP, Sunchang), Hwang Myong-su (9th NA, NDP, Independent during the 11th NA), and Han Young-su (9th and 10th, NA, DNP, Democratic Korea Party (DKP) during the 11th NA). Among these, the noteworthy members are Han Young-su, a former member of the DKP, Hwang Myong-su, who has joined the CCPD as a current member of the NA, Kim Chang-kun, and Park Chan-jong of the former DRP. Kim Chol, ex-head of the Unification Socialist Party has also been recommended to the steering committee.

Former Assembly members and old NDP leaders who have joined the CCPD seem to be skeptical as to whether the CCPD would realistically evolve into a political party. Accordingly, they are showing interest in the new political party that the former NDP members of the National Assembly who have not joined the CCPD are trying to form. In other words, it is interpreted to mean that the members of the CCPD have to find a way to jointly participate in the new party to be created. Even though this question has not been formally raised, it is undeniable that such is the prevailing view.



## CCPD Posture

Preceding the third lifting of the political ban, Lee Chul-sung, former head of the Supreme Council of the NDP, the former members of the Supreme Council such as Kim Jae-kwang, Shin Do-hwan, Lee Chung-hwan, Lee Ki-taek, former vice-president of the party, and other party leaders such as Kim Su-han, Song Won-young, and Park Young-man are maintaining individual contacts, and are holding meetings to launch a new party. At the same time, they have been sharing their ideas about the new party with the CCPD's Lee Min-wu, former vice-president of the NDP, and Choi Hyong-wu and Kim Dong-young, former NDP members of the National Assembly.

The fact that at the first meeting in a long time between Lee Chul-sung and Lee Min-wu on 31 October this year, Insok (Lee Min-woo's pseudonym) wholeheartedly supported a united front of the old opposition circles proposed by Sosok (the pseudonym of Lee Chul-sung) provides a general outline of the composition and nature of the new party to be created. Lee Min-wu did not air his views in the capacity of a representative of the CCPD, nonetheless, his opinions were sufficient to attract attention because he is a senior leader of the CCPD. Although the method of integration was not discussed at the meeting, the significance of this meeting lies in the fact that political dialogue has taken place between the CCPD and those in the old opposition circles who have not joined the CCPD, and whose relationship with the CCPD had been remote.

Although the CCPD is not formally making comments on the efforts to create a new party by the old opposition circles, there is a strong possibility that it will participate in the 12th National Assembly elections. Even if the CCPD does not evolve into a new political party, the possibility that it could support candidates from the new party who are linked with the CCPD or that its candidates could unofficially consider themselves to be CCPD candidates by running as independents exists. But those who argue against the participation in the elections maintain that the CCPD is an organization for the promotion of the movement for democracy, and not a body created for the purpose of participating in elections or joining a new party.

It is learned that among the members of the steering subcommittee of the CCPD, Kim Young-sam's followers, such as Lee Min-wu, Choi Hyong-wu, and Kim Dong-young, and Kim Dae-jung's followers such as Kim Sang-hyon and Cho Yon-ha, show affirmative response to the question of participating in the general elections, while Yun Hyok-pyo (Kim Young-sam's follower), Park Sung-chul, and Kim Yun-sik (Kim Dae-jung follower) are against participation in the general elections.

At any rate, at this stage, while the CCPD is withholding its decision on the question of participating in the election or in the new party, it merely exchanges its opinions at informal gatherings. But depending upon the turn of political events after the lifting of the political ban, the possibility that the CCPD might be leaning towards participating in the elections and in the formation of a new party cannot be ruled out.

Kim Young-sam and Kim Dae-jung, who are sizing up the political reality including the question of whether or not to participate in the 12th general elections, share a common view ultimately; however, their views on specifics seem to diverge a little.

First of all, on the question of the constitution, Kim Young-sam is of the opinion that the present constitution should be amended to one of direct popular election of the president; however, Kim Dae-jung believes that there should be status quo ante of the constitution prior to the Yushin constitution.

Although the focus of Kim Dae-jung's idea is also on the direct popular election of the presidential system provided in the constitution preceding the Yushin constitution, the close associates of the two Kims see the difference between Kim Young-sam's "direct presidential election system through an amendment of the present constitution" and Kim Dae-jung's "return to the constitution as it existed before the Yushin constitution."

In other words, according to the analyses of their associates, Kim Young-sam places emphasis on the revision of the constitution of the Fifth Republic, while Kim Dae-jung's plan strongly implies the rejection of the Yushin system. Kim Dae-jung reportedly believes that at this state it is premature to bring up the debate on a constitutional amendment. The background for the differences of viewpoint of the two Kims is believed to have originated in the different political circumstances under which they lived--Kim Young-sam led the principal opposition party under the Yushin system, and Kim Dae-jung was denied even the opportunity to participate in politics following the Yushin. In a sense, some even take the view that the difference is "recovery" vs "improvement."

The close associates of Kim Young-sam have rebutted by saying "Isn't Kim Dae-jung's idea of restoring the constitution to the one which existed prior to the Yushin constitution the same as, in the final analysis, the amending of the constitution so that the president is directly elected by the people?", and went on to explain that "the demand for the revision of the present constitution to the one under which the president is elected directly is presented as a way to solve the present political difficulty."

#### 12th General Elections

Even though Kim Young-sam is more or less strongly against CCPD's participating in the 12th general parliamentary elections, the members of the CCPD speculate that they will respond to the changing political conditions in the period following the lifting of the political ban. The prevailing speculation is that Kim Young-sam, who is the de facto leader of the CCPD, will go along with the mood of the CCPD, which is strongly for the participation in the upcoming parliamentary elections. But, the view is that the CCPD will refuse to the end to participate in the new party, which it does not control, or in the existing party. The reality is that the CCPD is not capable of preventing its politically ambitious members

from participating in the new party or in the existing party as individuals by leaving the CCPD; however, in case the political reinstatement covers a large number of the CCPD members, there is a strong possibility that they might jointly join the new party.

Kim's proposal for "a dialogue with the present government for the purpose of reforming the system," made at a meeting in Taegu on 8 November, where the former NDP members gathered, has been taken by many close associates to mean that the proposal is different from the rejection of the system created under the Yushin. Although it was, of course, an opinion on the premise of the democratic reform, it sees the difference between the legitimacy and the actual existence of the present government. Thus it is interpreted to mean that he is willing to assure the way to "reform through dialogue." The point of argument of close associates of Kim Youngsam is that the political conditions which exist in reality should be recognized as a fact.

Kim Sang-hyon, a close associate of Kim Dae-jung and acting joint chairman of the CCPD, is also advocating "the activation of politics on the basis of recognizing the conditions of political reality."

According to the words of the close associates of Kim Dae-jung, his political move will be decided upon his return to the country; however, Kim Dae-jung is said to believe that the question of participation in the 12th general elections should be viewed neither as an act of approval nor disapproval by the existing system, but should be considered from the standpoint of overall political developments.

Since the two Kims' beliefs are reflected in the commonly shared views of the CCPD, its participation in the 12th general elections is almost certain. But they seem to take a skeptical attitude towards participating in the new party which is promoted by politicians of the old opposition circles. Some of them have begun to maintain that the creation of a new political party merely to bring together the old opposition circles has little justification, and so long as the nature of the new party is not made clear, no cooperation will be possible.

Some in the CCPD believe that a new political party could be formed centering around the CCPD if the third lifting of the political ban applies to even Lee Min-wu; however, on the other hand, most of the political aspirants believe that it would be realistically impossible.

Recently the CCPD has systematized its own organization to enable itself to evolve into a political party. Besides the organizations such as the steering committee and its subcommittees, it has set up four special committees as follows: the special constitution committee, chaired by Kim Myong-yun; the unification and security special committee, chaired by Park Sung-chul; the human rights protection special committee, chaired by Park Chan-jong; and the special committee on farmers and fishermen. The office of planning and control, headed by Kim Duck-yong, and the office of

the spokesman headed by Lee Hyop have also been set up. In addition, the executive department with Park Jong-yul as its executive secretary has such sections as general affairs, organization, public information, human rights, training, external relations, culture, investigation, labor, farmers or fishermen, industry, publication, international, and youth and women.

Even though the CCPD has set up such organizations, it does not seem to undertake systematic activities. Whenever something happens externally, Kim Young-sam calls an informal meeting attended by the members of the steering committee and its subcommittees to exchange views, and, at the end of a meeting, issues only a brief statement.

On the other hand, the relationship between the CCPD and other opposition forces does not seem to have developed yet, and their relationship is believed to be limited to a mere exchange of printed matter and statements. The general view on the part of the opposition circles is that the CCPD's cooperation with the opposition forces will be difficult due to the nature of the CCPD. Furthermore, realistically, the CCPD does not appear to have the capacity to accommodate other opposition forces. The prevailing view is that their commonly shared feeling is that they are merely all politically alienated forces.

In case the CCPD involves itself in the present politics, it would probably be criticized by the non-political opposition forces. Since most members of the CCPD have engaged in politics within the present political system, and have inherent difficulty in completely uniting with the genuine opposition forces outside of the present political framework, they do not seem to feel great pressure by this fact. Some are of the opinion that it is an inevitable reality that the CCPD, which is serious about a dialogue and tries to be politically flexible, and the genuine opposition forces, which are intensely critical about the present conditions of politics, are on two different courses.

#### CCPD and DKP

Unlike the opposition forces, it is true that the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has shown an invisible concern towards the CCPD since its inception. The reason the DKP is nervous about the CCPD is that since the CCPD has advocated democratic reform as its political rationale, the issue of the legitimacy of the opposition party has become a question. Moreover, most of the party leaders of the DKP, starting with President Yu Chi-song, had been former NDP members, and had worked together in politics with the core leaders of the CCPD during the period of the Third Republic. It is certain that this past relationship adds to the psychological pressure. It is probably for this reason that the DKP members of the National Assembly avoid making comments on the CCPD. On the other hand, the CCPD also refrains from formally criticizing the DKP, even though the CCPD holds grudges against it.

Superficially, the political issues advocated by the DKP and the political arguments put up by the CCPD are similar. On the question of a constitutional amendment also, both Kim Young-sam, president of the former NDP, and Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, advocate a peaceful transfer of power through the direct popular election of the president.

Despite this situation, the fact that between the president of the former opposition party and the president of the present opposition party there has never been dialogue proves that there exist considerable differences in their political views toward reality. These differences in understanding reality will clearly emerge if indeed the CCPD participates in the 12th general elections.

It is clear that the CCPD is confronted with problems related to the following: transforming itself into a political party; the question of whether or not to participate in the 12th general parliamentary elections, the type of relationship with a new party; political dialogue with the government presently in power; the constitution; and the relationship with the opposition forces. But those who observe the CCPD closely speculate that these questions by which they are confronted may potentially stir up conflicts within the CCPD itself, depending upon the viewpoints of the two Kims who are leading this organization. Of course, although such questions are to be dealt with by the subcommittees of its steering committee, in fact, the real power to decide on these issues is in the hands of Kim Young-sam of "Sangdo-dong, Seoul, and Kim Dae-jung of Washington-Donggyo-dong." Therefore, it appears that the potential source of internal conflict can be prevented only if understanding and dialogue precedes the potential trouble.

Evidence shows that the subcommittee seats and other organizational positions have been distributed to the followers of the two Kims rather than to those best qualified. This poses another problem. An opposition leader criticized that by the nature of what the CCPD is pursuing, it should rise above things like allocating committee and organizational posts to the followers of the two Kims. The followers of the two Kims are climbing two different mountains by forming a separate alpine society, the followers of Kim Dae-jung modeling after the alpine society of the followers of Kim Young-sam. Since this resembles a race between the two to reach the higher peak faster, the critic said that he cannot but feel annoyed.

Lee Chul-sung

On the other hand, the forces promoting a new party have been maintaining mutual contacts and have been firming up their idea of rebuilding a legitimate opposition party through a grand alliance of the old opposition circles as soon as the ban on political activities is removed, without bringing up the past factional affiliations of the members or the future leadership question. Some of them have already started to work on some specific things such as the drawing up of the new party platform and policy, the leadership system, and the central and regional organizational question.

Among them, one who is rushing the reconstruction of the defunct NDP with his innate promotional skill and experience by putting Kim Su-han, an unofficial chief of staff, in charge of the movement is Lee Chul-sung, who said: "It would be too late to start after the lifting of the political ban has been ordered. We must at least tie our sneaker laces."

During the days of the old NDP, he engaged in fateful competition with Kim Young-sam for the party leadership, and had his 60th birthday after the Fifth Republic had been established. Bound by the political purification law after the May 16th coup d'état, he had to spend his time as a man out of politics until the expiration of the period of legal prescription. Upon reinstatement, he, as a man in his 40's, along with two Kims, entered unsuccessfully a race to win the party's presidential nomination, but continued to challenge the party leadership and won the post of the chairmanship of the supreme council of the principal opposition party.

Lee, who was bitterly criticized by the opposition circles for his political line of the unity of middle-of-the-roads under the slogan "reform through participation" during the days of the Yushin system, is now promoting a united party of old opposition circles. Thus, he is once again emerging as an object of interest in the political community. Preceding the third lifting of the political ban, he has maintained frequent contacts with the heavyweights of the old NDP who have not joined the CCPD in the initial round, and he has been calling for the formation of a new political party. Lee, who had been barred from politics in his 60's as in his 40's, has personally worked on his farm in his native town Chonju, and reportedly, has frequented the tennis courts and health clubs to keep himself in shape. He sold his house located at Bangbaedong in Seoul, and had moved into an apartment, but recently he has moved into a house.

Even during the period when he was out of politics, he maintained contacts with various politicians, and reportedly he and Kim Su-han, former NDP member of the National Assembly, have been drawn closer together. Kim, as Lee's close staff, is trying to call a meeting of the former leaders of the NDP below the level of the vice-president in preparation for the creation of a new party.

Lee, who was rumored to have had a meeting with government authorities, and who aroused the speculations of the people when he and Kim Jong-pil golfed together last spring, has met either individually or collectively with most of the old opposition leaders, starting with the former supreme council level leaders of the NDP such as Shin Do-hwan, Ko Hung-mun, Kim Jae-kwang, Lee Chung-hwan, and Chung Hae-young, and former members of the council of vice-presidents of the NDP, such as Lee Min-wu, Lee Ki-taek, Cho Yun-hyong, and has persuaded the old opposition circles to unite into one to create a main-line and legitimate opposition party. Those who met Lee did not raise objections to the grand unity idea.

Lee is trying to induce not only the political leaders outside of the system but also those former members of the Sosok faction who have subsequently switched to the DKP and are present members of the National

Assembly to return to their original home base.

#### Legitimate Opposition Party

Further, because of his frequent contacts with Han Kon-su of the New Democratic Party (tentative name), who had led the creation of this new party, there had been widespread rumors in the political community that he would be made the head of the party when he was freed from the political restrictions; however, it was merely a rumor. It was rumored that the reason why Lee and Han could not get together was because they could not find common ground in their ideas.

At a meeting with Lee Min-wu, Lee Chul-sung, who considered himself to be the last child of the old order and the first child of the new era, stressed the need for a new party and unity by saying: "We who are over 60 have a responsibility to revive democracy in this ruinous land. We must preserve in any sacrifices we have to make and to this end, we must unite unconditionally." At this meeting where Kim Su-han and Park Yong-man, chiefs of staff to the two Lees, were also present, Lee Min-wu agreed with Lee Chul-sung's ideas. He said: "There can be no objection to the need for unity of former politicians. We will not be saved even if only a minor rift develops among us."

At a meeting with Lee Ki-taek last month, Lee Chul-sung also said: "We who have passed 60 are ready to play the role of the screen in the rear for our ever-vigorous upcoming generation." Lee Ki-taek also stressed the "reconstruction of the NDP as a spontaneous party which inherits the line of the legitimate opposition party."

On the other hand, Shin Do-hwan, Kim Jae-kwang, and Lee Chung-hwan also held a meeting and agreed to prepare both in name and reality for a peaceful transfer of power, agreed about the need to create a new political party which can exclusively speak for the forces of critics, and pledged that they would rise above factional interests.

Also, at a meeting between Song Won-young, Kim Su-han, No Sung-hwan, and others, they asserted that "they could not recognize the DKP as a legitimate opposition party under the present circumstances," and pledged to raise the banner of a clear and fresh opposition party by saying that "there would be only self-destruction if those people who had been barred from politics at the same hour on the same day leave the ranks." They also called upon Ko Hung-mun, who had declared his retirement from politics after the first lifting of the political ban, and urged him to join the new party. They told him that he should try to build a watchpost of democracy on the ruins, and that it would be irresponsible for him to retreat from politics on the account that politics is too troublesome. Reportedly, he was moved a little.

Separately, Shin Do-hwan, Kim Jae-kwang, Lee Chung-hwan, and others held a meeting this past October and pledged that they would "become the manure and the screen in building an opposition party worthy of its name." In the

middle of October, the leaders of the old NDP, such as Song Won-young, Kim Su-han, Park Young-rok, Park Han-sang, No Sung-hwan, and Kim Sang-jin, also held a meeting and discussed in depth the question of creating a new party after the political ban is lifted.

These groups which promote the creation of a new party, despite their differences in political temperaments or in political interests, are in agreement as far as the need for creating a single opposition party is concerned. Accordingly, the birth of a new party is believed to be inevitable as long as there is no major change in conditions.

With the new party's image in mind, Lee Chul-sung is trying to recruit Lee Ki-taek, the former president of the NDP, into the new party, and it is learned that they have agreed on the need for creating a new opposition party. But, agreements on the specifics have reportedly been held off after Lee Ki-taek had strongly urged Lee Chul-sung to amend his political line. According to a report, at the meeting with Lee Ki-taek, Lee Chul-sung was said to have suggested that the new opposition party be led by fresh, young leaders.

Although Lee Ki-taek and Lee Chul-sung are both graduates of Korea University, with senior-junior relationship, as far as political activities go, Lee Ki-taek has followed the lines of Kim Young-sam and Kim Dae-jung. On 30 May 1979, at the NDP's All-Party Convention, he played a decisive role in the election of Kim Young-sam as president of the party by urging his followers to support Kim. He still regrets his futile efforts to bring the two Kims together after 26 October.

Until he left for the United States to take up the post of guest research associate at the University of Pennsylvania, he had kept himself in seclusion following the May 17 development. He hurriedly returned home when Kim Young-sam staged a hunger strike. Afterwards, he signed the Kim Young-sam led "Meeting for Democratization" Statement; however, he did not join the CCPD on the grounds that "it was not only premature, but he must also play the mediation role for the old opposition circles." Lee maintains that the new party which is under promotion must be able to embrace all opposition forces, and unlike the old NDP, it must actively invite the intellectuals who are interested in politics to join.

Moreover, Lee is maintaining a close association with former NDP members who are current DKP members of the National Assembly, such as Kim Hyon-kyu, Cho Jung-yon, Kim Won-ki, Park Kwan-yong, Yu Jun-sang, Kim Duck-kyu, and So sok-jae. It has been learned that these legislators are urging Lee to join the DKP upon his reinstatement to politics. When these legislators tried recently to arrange a meeting with the party president, Yu Chi-song, Lee proposed a complete reorganization of the DKP to induce opposition politicians as a precondition.



## Former Leaders of the NDP

Cho Yuv-hyoung, former vice-president of the NDP, whose political moves, along with Lee's, are watched closely, did not join the CCPD, and reportedly has decided to join the DKP after repeatedly being urged by Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP.

Cho, who had been imprisoned along with Kim Sang-hyon for his challenging of the Yushin system, supported Kim Young-sam, and bitterly attacked Lee Chul-sung's political line during the NDP leadership struggles. When Yu Ki-jun and Yun Wan-jung raised the question of whether Cho was qualified to be a member of the NDP, it touched off a "crisis of provisional disposition of President Kim Young-sam." At the time of the all-party convention on 30 May, Cho's membership had not been restored. It was consequently judged that he could not be a regular member of the party.

Ever since the 9th National Assembly, Cho's eligibility for election had been restricted in accordance with the election law; however, recently, as a result of the declaration of the lapse of his penalty, his eligibility in elections has been restored, but his political activities are still restricted by the political milieu innovation law.

During this period, Cho played tennis and golf, and maintained close contacts with former NDP National Assembly member Chung-Dae-chul. He maintains that instead of creating a new party of old opposition circles, opposition politicians should join the DKP and reform the character of the party. It is rumored that if Cho joins the DKP, he will be offered the position of vice-president of the party as a symbol of welcoming opposition politicians.

A former member of the supreme council of the NDP, Ko Hung-mun serves as advisor to the Chungju Textile Company, and has expressed his intentions to resign from politics; however, recently, he has been inclined to return to politics. Lee Chung-hwan is currently practicing law. Shin Do-hwan is serving as a member of the board of trustees of Kemyong University in Taegu. Kim Jae-kwang has been taking care of his health by resting quietly. Chung Hae-young has spent his time with calligraphy. All of these politicians are now over 60 years old; however, they are still attached to politics, and reportedly, they are interested in joining a new party. They are keeping in touch mainly with Lee Chul-sung and are expecting to see the old NDP revived.

Influential leaders such as Kim Su-han, Song Won-young, Park Han-sang, No Sung-hwan, Choi Hyoung-wu, Kim Sang-jin, and Park Yong-man are discussing specifics for the creation of a new party. Reportedly these individuals would be likely to become the members of the preparatory committee for the creation of a new party. Among the key former members of the National Assembly, the only one who has joined the CCPD and is also active in creating a new party is Choi Hyoung-wu. Kim Young-sam is rumored to be unhappy about Choi's activities.

While they were resting, they occasionally exchanged opinions on the question of whether or not to join the DKP. They shared the view that confrontations with the young former NDP members and other newcomers who were elected to the 11th National Assembly from their constituencies while they were out of politics would be inevitable during the 12th general elections.

Even under the political ban, the former NDP members of the National Assembly have consistently maintained their links with the people of their constituencies. It appears that they have concentrated on maintaining organizational links with them in a variety of ways, even though they were dormant in preparation for the third lifting of the political ban. Especially, the former legislators who have joined the CCPD have continued to maintain their ties by bringing their staffs into the CCPD steering committees.

Since the New Democratic Party (tentative name), which was originated on 18 August by the people centered around former NDP member Han Kon-su, is, contrary to initial expectations, composed of colorless personalities, it has failed to attract the interest of the political community. Last March, Han, who announced the resumption of his political activities with the second lifting of the political ban, invited Cho Yun-hyoung, Lee Ki-taek, and Kim Sang-hyon to his home to discuss his plans for forming a new party, and to ask for their support. Thus, the story about Han's idea of forming a new party has started to spread.

He also called on Kim Young-sam and Lee Chul-sung to ask them to join the new party. At the same time, he unsuccessfully solicited support from the former leaders of the NDP, such as Chung Hae-young, Shin Do-hwan, and Kim Jae-kwang.

Among them, Lee Chul-sung was the one with whom he had maintained contacts until the eve of the meeting of charter members. Reportedly, Lee has expressed his desire to take over the new party when the third lifting of the political ban takes effect; however, it has been rumored that a rift has developed in Han's relationship with Lee due to Han's ambiguous stand. Kim Su-han, a close associate of Lee, and who had maintained steady contact with Han, has not met with Han since the meeting of the charter members of the new party. Looking at the composition of the New Democratic Party, Yu Kap-jong, former editor-in-chief of the old NDP party newspaper, is the spokesman. Kim Hyon-ki, former NDP member of the 8th national Assembly, is the chairman of the operation and execution committee. Chung Hyon-wu, former secretary to Kim Hong-il, is the chairman of the organization committee.

Kim Chang-mu, chairman of a regional party committee of the Unification Party, is the chairman of the general affairs committee, and Han himself assumes the chairmanship of the preparatory committee.

Reportedly, Han, who has completed preparations for the formation of a new party and has already opened an office, is still trying to keep in touch

with the leaders of the old NDP, but he has not gotten any response from them.

As far as the direction of the policy of the New Democratic Party goes, it pursues a dualistic government system with the introduction of the parliamentary cabinet form and the presidential form, and professes to be a party of the people, of national salvation, of policy, and of spontaneity. The reason it specifically stresses "spontaneity" in its platform was because it wanted to make the people aware that the DKP and the KNP were "parties created by outsiders." Especially, Han vehemently criticizes the DKP.

Presently, in order to register the party with the Central Election Administration Commission, Han has almost completed the formation of regional party chapters as stipulated by law, and has drawn up plans for the expansion of the party after the third lifting of the political ban; however, contrary to initial expectations, the leaders of the former NDP are staying away from this party. Therefore, it appears that it may take a long time before it emerges as a full-fledged party of opposition.

#### Old Governing Circles

On the other hand, the question of forming a new party by the former Democratic Republic Party (DRP) members of the National Assembly, who have maintained sporadic mutual contacts centering around Kim Jong-pil, has not been talked about in the political community, but a few of them have reportedly given up politics. Some former DRP and the Yushin Association members of the National Assembly have either joined the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), or have tried to inherit the line and legitimacy of the DRP in the KNP; however, most of the leading personalities of the old DRP are just watching developments by staying outside of the political arena. Chung Il-kwon, former speaker of the National Assembly, Ku Tae-hoe, former vice speaker of the National Assembly, Park Jun-kyu, former chairman of the DRP, Gil Jon-sik, former secretary-general, Kim Yong-tae, former majority leader of the DRP, Kim Jin-man, former vice-speaker of the National Assembly, Lee Byong-hee, Choi Chi-hwan, O Chi-sung, Min Kwan-sik, Choi Jae-ku, Chang Young-sun, and Lee Hu-rak are either resting at their homes, or quietly waiting outside of the political arena for a chance to return to politics. Reportedly, they occasionally see each other at golf courses.

The politicians of the old governing circles who have not joined any existing parties attracted public attention when they talked about holding a memorial service for late President Park Chung-hee on the anniversary of his death, on 26 October; however, the meeting never materialized. On the basis of such signs, some political analysts interpreted it as a possible attempt to revive the old DRP.

On the other hand, with the joining of former secretary-general Shin Dong-sik in the KNP, the voice urging the inheritance of the old DRP's line and legitimacy is growing strong in the KNP. Accordingly, the possibility of the former leaders of the DRP getting together around the KNP cannot be

ruled out. On the other hand, in view of the temperament of the KNP, some analysts see a possibility of a merge between the KNP and the former DRP, since the KNP has more room for the politicians of old governing circles than the DKP does for the politicians from the opposition circles.

Chung Il-kwon, among the heavyweights of the old DRP, has been engaging in research activities at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in the United Kingdom since 1983, and lectures at Geneva University on military affairs. Ku Tae-hui, as an advisor to the Lucky Gold-Star Group, has switched from politics to business management. Gil Jon-sik makes occasional trips to his native town, Jang-hung, to join his old friends and relatives. Kim Young-tae is writing an autobiography at home. Le Byong-hee, as honorary president of the Korean Basketball Association, led our girls' basketball team to the People's Republic of China to participate in the last Asian Girls' Basketball Championship games. Lee Hu-rak has cut his ties with politics, and devotes his time to ceramic art.

One of the barriers that a new opposition party must cross is the problem of leadership. It will be an unavoidably painful problem, and in a sense, it could be the most important key in the success or failure in bringing together all the opposition forces. Regardless of what justifications the promoters of a new party may put up, the one underlying truth that cannot be concealed in launching a new party is the question of relatively between the party ranks that members had held in the old NDP and the positions that they would hold when they join the DKP. In this respect also, the leadership question is hardly simple.

#### Leadership of New Party

Although everyone calls for grand unity by rising above factional interests, and says that members should not be interested in only party posts, it is difficult for them to give up their thinking that these things apply only to someone else, and that he himself is an exception. This is well reflected in the words and deeds of core members.

As if he was worried about the new party's being still-born before it could see the daylight surrounding the question of party leadership, Lee Chul-sung, who is in the top leadership position, declared when he met with Lee Min-wu and Lee Ki-taek that he was "prepared to retreat to the second line"; however, in light of his personality, the political community does not believe that he will ever retreat that easily, and is skeptical about whether anyone is well-known enough to take his place. Despite this situation, the influential leaders, such as Shin Do-hwan, Kim Jae-kwang, Lee Chung-hwan, Lee Min-wu, and Lee Ki-taek, as well as other middle echelon leaders, maintain that the new party will have difficulty taking root if Lee Chul-sung is made the leader because the people perceive this party in the image of his middle-of-the-road political philosophy. Some are inclined to predict that Lee Ki-taek will be the one to lead the new party on account of the clear facade and fresh image that he projects. Others talk about Lee Min-wu on the account of the power of the CCPD. But it does not appear to be that simple for the conservative camp, which is so conscious

about seniority, and whose factional disagreement on the selection of a leader has not yet been completely resolved. It has been seen that those forces which promote a new political party are, by taking various situations into consideration, finding a way out of the difficulty in the form of a collective leadership arrangement.

Still there remain problems nevertheless. For example, a problem is who and how many from among such hopefuls as Lee Chul-sung, Shin Do-hwan, Ko Hung-mun, Kim Jae-kwang, Lee Min-wu, Lee Ki-taek, Park Young-rok, and Chung Hae-young, who were either former members of the supreme council or vice-presidents, and other leaders, including Choi Hyong-wu, should be named to the supreme council. Another question yet to be dealt with is who should be made the leader of the new party. As Lee Ki-taek remarked: "There will not be a leadership contest like those block-throwing meetings of the past, and there may not be bloodshed; however, considerable pain and after-effects will inevitably be felt, and there is a distinct possibility that old factions may be revived.

#### New Party Leadership

In the event a new party is formed, the immediate problem to be dealt with is securing leaders. Promoters such as Lee Ki-taek and Kim Su-han are considering the recruitment of such politicians as 9 former opposition members of the National Assembly, who have been freed from the political ban but who have not joined the DKP, 21 other former opposition legislators who are about to regain political freedom, several former DRP members of the National Assembly, and several current DKP members of the National Assembly. At the same time, they are making Han Kon-su's New Democratic Party members the mainstay of the new party. They maintain that the new party will not suffer from the lack of able personalities if it recruits fresh personalities from the academia, the legal profession, and the 19 June and 3 June generations in addition.

According to their estimation, between 20 and 30 present and former legislators will join the new party, even without such people as those who will not be removed from the political black list, including Kim Young-sam, those interested in joining the DKP such as Cho Yun-hyoung and Chung Dae-chul, and those who retired from politics, such as Chung Un-gap.

Some political analysts see that it will be difficult for the new party to place enough candidates in all 92 electoral districts even if their estimates are right, and that it will be difficult to challenge the principal opposition party as long as general election-time politics does not turn story. It is true that the core members of the new party would consider it a success if it could secure more than 20 seats, which would be enough to enable them to form a negotiating organization in the National Assembly.

One of the most difficult tasks is to make the people understand the rationale for creating a new political party. They reject the legitimacy of the DKP by questioning circumstances leading to its creation, its quality as an

opposition party, and its state of readiness for taking over the government. Sosok (Lee Chul-sung) has questioned the purity of the DKP and remarked: "The DKP is a mixture of rice, weed seeds, and stones." Shin Do-hwan, Kim Jae-kwang, and Lee Chung-hwan maintain that a new party should be good enough to place as its candidates the personalities who are ready to take over the government, whether it be by direct participation or by staying in the background, and remarked: "The DKP is not a political party created by the people spontaneously, and it neither represents the critics of the government nor is it ready to take over power."

Lee Ki-taek also pointed out that "the people desire a new party." People like Kim Su-han and No Sung-hwan put their question frankly: "The DKP, a self-styled legitimate opposition party, has closed its doors to the opposition. Is it not natural to see a new party emerging when the DKP fails to supply what is demanded?"

But, in response, the DKP is skeptical about the spontaneity of the new party. The fact that those barred from politics are quite openly engaged in the most typical political activities to launch a new party proves the point, remarked the DKP.

Further, it refutes the doubts on its readiness to take over the power and the clarity of the party's stand: "Do any of those people who are promoting a new party even express their intentions to take over the power, let alone their ability to do so? In light of their past records, how many of them can face the people with confidence?" In one sentence, the DKP directs its criticism to the new party: "The new party will once again give people a sense of despair by causing a split in the opposition circles." In some extreme cases, the new party is viewed as an impure party designed to rock the foundation for a peaceful transfer of power.

By closely watching the development of the new party, the existing parties are trying hard to deal with the situation in a variety of ways.

It is learned that the DJP is carefully assessing such aspects as the impact on the existing political order in the event that many former politicians return to politics upon reinstatement, the effects of the opposition's argument of the clearness of the opposition party's stand on the overall political situation, the extent of the effects of the unity of the politicians of both former opposition and former ruling circles, although this possibility is minimal, and on the basis of its assessment of the situation, it is developing measures to deal with the situation.

But the ones which have become very nervous about the emergence of a new party are, as expected, the DKP and its members of the National Assembly. Whether they like it or not, the reality confronting the DKP and the new party is that they have to share the same opposition base, and consequently, in the forthcoming elections it is self-evident that the fights between the opposition parties are expected to be much more intense than the struggle

between the ruling and opposition parties.

Of course, the mainstream faction of the DKP, including its president Yu Chi-song and its secretary-general Yu Han-yol, is trying to take on an optimistic attitude toward the situation. For the bases for their optimism, they cite the following factors: the people favor the two-party system; past experience shows that no new party which was launched under the banner of the clearness of its political line has ever been successful; the people have made the DKP the number one opposition party by electing 82 representatives to the National Assembly, even under the chaotic conditions at the inception of the Fifth Republic; and its activities as a force of criticism and restraint for the last 4 years would work as positive factors and not as negative ones in solidifying its position as the number-one opposition party.

Recently, in connection with the new party, President Yu commented: "Although those who are barred from politics are agreeable at this time with the thought of first securing their political reinstatement, the situation will be different once they are reinstated." He went on to say that once the chips were down, the new party would not be worthy of concern.

On the other hand, the non-mainstream faction of the DKP, including Vice-President Shin Sang-wu and the chairman of the Policy Study Council, Kim Hyon-kyu, is worrying about the new party's inflicting on the DKP considerable but not decisive damage.

Apart from the basic question of the DKP's posture as an opposition party, these leaders see that realistically the political bases of the promoters of the new party are not to be taken lightly, and that it would be difficult to escape a slight feeling of inferiority on the part of the DKP, especially in certain electoral districts including Seoul. Therefore, they cannot but be pessimistic about holding on to the current number of Assembly seats.

In order to prepare for the inevitable forthcoming dispute with the new party on the question of legitimacy, and to reinforce the quality of the party, the leadership of the party, led by President Yu, are actively keeping in touch with opposition leaders on the basis of their old relationships, taking positive steps to recruit them into the party, and at the same time, are also taking care of the internal administrative matters of the party.

#### Struggle for Constituencies

The DKP, which had started with former NDP members of the National Assembly and subsequently induced 19 more former Assembly members into the party following the second lifting of the political ban, would like to claim itself to be, by no means, in an inferior position to inherit the line of the legitimate opposition party in terms of the number of former opposition leaders it has as party members. It would be better to have many more politicians from among those who will be reinstated by the third lifting



of the political ban; however, the fact is that it will not have any room to recruit any more opposition politicians if the ability of its local and national constituencies to absorb them is considered.

It might be so from the standpoint of the party, but those Assembly members whose local constituencies overlap with those of the promoters of the new party, who have been elected many times to the Assembly and have local political bases, should be inescapably nervous.

The picture of the electoral competition by districts of close personal connection is as follows: incumbent member of the National Assembly Kim Jae-young and No Sung-hwan in Mapo-Yongan, Seoul; incumbent Shim Hon-sop and Song Won-yong in Dong-dae-mun, Seoul; incumbent Son Se-il and Kim Jae-kwang in Sodaimun-Unpyong, Seoul; incumbent Kim Tae-su and Ko Hung-mun in Dobong, Seoul; incumbent Lee Won bom and Park Han-sang in Yongdungpo, Seoul; incumbent Park Kwan-yong and Lee Ki-taek in Dongnae, Busan; incumbent So Sok-jae and Park Chan-jong in the Western district, Busan; incumbent An Kon-il, Kim Sang-jin, and Yeh Chun-ho in Chung-ku-Yongdo, Busan; incumbent Muk Yo-sang or incumbent Shin Jin-su and Shin Do-hwan in Taegu; incumbent Lee Sok-yong and Lee Tai-don in Anyang-Shihung; incumbent Kim Mun-won and Kim Hong-kwang in Uijongbu-Dongduchon; incumbent Kim Byong-yol and Park young-rok in Wonju Wonsung; incumbent Ko Young-ku and Om Young-dal in Youngwol-Pyeongchang; incumbent Kim Tae-shik and Lee Chul-sung in Chonju-Wanju; incumbent Lee Hyong-bae and Son Ju-hang in Namwon-Imshil; and incumbent Hong Sa-duck and Park Yong-man in Youngju-Bongwha, Kim Chang-ken. Thus, battles for castle defense and for the regaining of old territories are expected in more than 13 electoral districts.

Of course, it is possible that many of them either will not be reinstated from the political ban or will change their local constituencies; however, many of them, particularly Lee Chul-sung and Assemblyman Kim Tae-shik, and Lee Ki-taek and Assemblyman Park Kwan-yong must find themselves personally in painful positions.

As President Yu Chi-song said, it will be difficult to draw a premature conclusion about how the situation will change once the lifting of the political ban takes effect; however, it is forgone knowledge that a new party centering around the old opposition circles will emerge. In response, as the DKP tries to recruit opposition leaders such as Cho Yun-hyoung and Chung Dae-chul, those Assemblymen from the DKP national constituencies who will not be renominated by the DKP will move to join the new party. Thus, a round of political realignments in the opposition community will be inevitable. Also, a dispute on the question of legitimacy between the DKP and the new party and other comparable problems of the opposition circles are expected to develop.

Some opposition politicians have speculated that even if the new party is materialized, a merger between the DKP and the new party, the integration of all opposition forces, would be possible around the time of the general election. Further, many people, in light of past experiences, foresee that



opposition-wide integration will be realized at the time of the 1988 presidential election.

On the other hand, despite the talk by some people of forming an integrated opposition party, encompassing both former ruling and opposition politicians, the general opinion is that this possibility is weak in view of objective conditions. The possibility of a new party being formed by the former politicians of the ruling circles has for all practical purposes been ruled out. Only Kim Chang-ken, Park Chan-jong, Choi Chi-hwan, and Kim Kwang-su are hoping to return to politics by either joining the new party, the KNP, or being independents.

Some of the politicians of former ruling circles who have already regained political freedom or who will soon regain the freedom are rumored to be awaiting consideration by the DJP.

It is difficult to predict how well the new party can take root and how far the branches can spread, even if the new party buds under the present political milieu. It appears that there is a distinct possibility that the new political and the opposition forces will improve the characteristics of the present opposition camp.

Lee and Cho

Through the eyes of the opposition politicians outside of the political arena, and from the position of opposition politicians who have joined the DKP, political reality is examined.

The views on political reality and prospects of the politicians who play a central role in the opposition camp, such as Lee Ki-taek, Cho Yun-hyoung, Kim Dong-young, Kim Sang-hyon, Lee Jung-jae, who joined the DKP following the second reinstatement, and is a member of the party affairs committee, and Park Chan-jong, ex-DRP member who has joined the CCPD (former DRP member of the National Assembly and current member of the steering committee of the CCPD) are discussed here.

All of these politicians stress the realistic aspects of politics, and they share the belief that "it is more important for politicians to have an understanding of reality than it is to pursue an ideal."

Lee Ki-taek, who, as president of the student organization of Korea University led the student movement at the time of the April 19 student uprising, entered politics as an NDP national constituency member of the 7th National Assembly, was elected to the 8th, 9th, and 10th National Assemblies from the Dongnae district, and held the posts of the secretary general and vice-president of the NDP. He commented as follows: "The idea that the most powerful one deserves to issue orders because he is the finest, and that it is natural for the weak to be subservient is not politics. To activate politics, the role of the opposition party must be strengthened. For this reason, today's opposition party, the DKP, must reform its temperament. As long as the DKP takes the same attitude it

will be hard for it to wash off the criticism that it is subordinate to the ruling party.

"Whether it is an individual or a politician, if he is under oppression, he is bound to be discontent. The basic nature of democracy means liberation from oppression, and it must have the function of constringing the discontentment within the political realm. Any political party tries to seize power when it is out of power.

"Nevertheless, the DKP is criticized for its abandonment of the struggle for power. Therefore, the creation of an opposition party worthy of its name is expected.

"Of course, I do not reject the existence of the DKP; however, its problem is that the present temperament of the DKP is not a bit different from the time of its birth. It does not mean that there is no element of conscience within the DKP. The responsibility for expanding the area of its activities lies with the leadership of the DKP. To eradicate the people's perception of the DKP as a party fabricated by outsiders, it must seek a new direction.

"It may be viewed that the CCPD was created because there exists such a weak party. Of course, the political line that the CCPD pursues is not solely criticism leveled at the DKP. It is true that the CCPD is presently representing the opposition forces and that it is an organization of politicians. Political organizations must seek their right to exist in reality, and cannot solely pursue an idealism. The reason I did not join the CCPD is not because I reject the purpose of the CCPD, but because of the purpose of rallying the opposition political forces. I would be happy to participate if conditions become conducive to the creation of a new party which can rally conscientious opposition political forces around it."

On the other hand, Cho Yun-hyoung, the son of Yusok (Dr Cho Byoung-ok's pseudonym), who was elected as an NDP candidate consecutively to the 5th through the 8th National Assemblies from the Sungbuk district of Seoul, held the vice-presidency of the NDP in 1979 after 10-year politically blank period. He spent some time in prison and was denied eligibility for election, but recently, a lapse of penalty by the expiration of the period of punishment was declared, and he is now eligible for election again. But, he is still barred from politics. He made it clear that he would join the DKP as long as no new party which can inherit the legitimacy of the opposition emerges.

"We must distinguish between realistic politics and ideological struggles. Since politics exists in reality, we cannot solely dwell on the process by which the Fifth Republic began. There is a problem with the nature of the start; however, we must recognize the currently existing government. There is no difference between the NDP's participation in the Yushin political system and the DKP's participation in the politics of the Fifth Republic. Of course, the difference between them is that the NDP was created by its own initiatives and the DKP was created by outside initiatives; nevertheless,

they were in common as far as their participation in the existing systems was concerned. Presently, the DKP is rooted in the NDP. If a new party with realistic strength is created, I will join it, but if the situation does not turn out that way, I will join the DKP upon regaining my political freedom and make efforts to find the roots of the legitimate opposition party. Through my present association with the DKP members of the National Assembly, I have found a number of alert people. The DKP has 17 former NDP members of the National Assembly as its members. The party atmosphere of the DKP can change if a good number of opposition politicians join it. On the part of the DKP, which is 3 years old, it must reinforce its critical role. At this time, it is urgent to build a traditional opposition party, and the struggle for power should follow the construction of an opposition party with history. I do not mean to criticize the formation of the CCPD; however, it appears to be premature. It should have been created technically after the registration of the candidates for the 12th general parliamentary elections. Under the present political conditions, the creation of a political party centering around the CCPD seems to be impossible. Parliamentary government and party government must be preserved, and ideological and realistic struggles must be clearly distinguished. If a new party responsive to the circumstances is to be created, it must also coordinate with the DKP. In some respects, the possibility of forming a new party is perhaps blocked because of the CCPD. Parliamentary and party politics, not declaratory politics, must develop realistically by setting a limit."

#### CCPD and the Existing Regime

Kim Dong-young, the closest associate of Kim Young-sam, was elected to the 9th and 10th National Assemblies from the Gochang-Hamyang-Sanchung district with the NDP's official nomination, and held the post of the Chief of the Organization Bureau and the deputy secretary-general. He shares the same political line as Kim Young-sam and is barred from political activities. About his political actions following his regaining of political freedom, he is thinking of following the decision of the CCPD.

"The CCPD was not formed on the preconditions that it would create a political party. The CCPD was brought to life spontaneously by the conscientious politicians who felt the need for democratic reform, not only because the DKP was turning its back on the people's basic rights, but also because it failed to show interest in taking over power peacefully. This does not mean to suggest that the CCPD is rejecting political participation itself. For democratization, we have to mobilize all the means available. Some outsiders tend to view the relationship between Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam skeptically; however, since there is only one way to promote democracy, all the worries should be dispelled as soon as Kim Dae-jung returns home. It was true that there was friction between the excessively loyal forces of the two Kims after the October 26 incident; however, it was also true that two Kims' ideas about how to promote democracy were the same then. Isn't it a fact that both Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam were victims? The relationship between these two has been brought closer by the formation of the CCPD. Those who talk about the internal friction of the CCPD are merely

trying to rationalize themselves to conceal their own cowardliness for not being able to join the CCPD.

"The CCPD can always accommodate anyone who reviews his past stand and is willing to work for democracy, even if he was once a member of the ruling party. To restore democracy, it is necessary to rally all the opposition democratic forces. Although Kim Chong-kon, Park Chan-jong, and Cho Hong-nae were once affiliated with the ruling party, they have reexamined their past associations and expressed their firm commitment to democracy. Accordingly, they have joined the CCPD.

"There is talk that the CCPD is blocking the birth of a party which can rally the opposition forces, but that is not true. The CCPD's position is that it is willing to engage in a dialogue with the presently existing regime as long as it helps the cause of democracy. No matter what some people may say about this point, Kim Young-sam has clear convictions. The steering committee will decide if the CCPD will participate in the 12th general parliamentary elections. The CCPD is a political organization which seeks a realistic way to achieve democracy, and never takes politics as idealism."

Lee Jung-jae

Kim Sang-hyon, who was elected to the 6th, 7th, and 8th National Assemblies as an opposition member (Minjung Party and NDP), was implicated in the Kim Dae-jung case and was imprisoned twice. On behalf of Kim Dae-jung, he is an acting joint-chairman of the CCPD. He is a real proxy who, by consulting with the Kim Dae-jung of Washington, D.C., leads the Donggyo-dong faction. His views on the direction of the CCPD are specific.

"The fact that the CCPD did not draw up its constitution and rules is because it did not experience any confrontation or conflict in the process of seeking a consensus on the issues. Every issue is democratically approached, and the adjustment functions of the members constituting the organization are well drawn up. Under such an atmosphere, no friction between the Sangdo-dong and Donggyo-dong is possible. At this stage, there is no possibility that the CCPD will evolve into a political party. The only possibility is that a political party supported by the CCPD will emerge. The question of whether the CCPD will participate in the 12th general parliamentary elections will be decided by the steering committee, but no candidate will be able to run under the name of the CCPD. It is only possible that candidates will run with the recommendation of the CCPD, and those political aspirants who are members of the existing parties may receive its support.

"It is wrong to criticize the politicians who are currently participating in politics. Since politics is a reality, one cannot make an issue of participation itself. What the person who is in politics is doing becomes a question. The reason the DKP is under fire is because it is no longer its own master. Without trying to bring about democracy, instead, it has abandoned its effort. This is the point of criticism. Liberal democracy

is a political principle and it cannot be a political bargaining chip. The present opposition party is making the liberal democratic principle an object of political dealings. Consequently, the phenomenon of the non-existence of politics has developed. Further, as the DKP will be unable to absorb all the political aspirants in the forthcoming elections, there is a strong possibility that a new party will emerge. In other words, one cannot rule out the possibility that a new party will be created by the grand unity of the democratic forces. If all the democratic forces can get together with the attitude of rank and file soldiers, the birth of a more powerful new party is a strong possibility."

Lee Jung-jae, who served in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th National Assemblies as an opposition member and held the post of chairman of the NDP Policy Study Council, has joined the DKP after the second lifting of the political ban, and is a member of its party affairs committee. He states his reasons for joining the DKP as follows:

"Politics which disregards reality is inconceivable. The imperative of political activities is to redress the contradictions of the present politics. The more difficult the political atmosphere is, the closer the politicians should stick together. They should reform the system by joining the political party. Even though the DKP was created by outside initiatives, it must revive its legitimacy as an opposition party, since it is rooted in the opposition party. It is self-evident that the very existence of the opposition party will be endangered if the DKP is abandoned on the grounds that its pillars and roots are weak.

"The rise of a new party might weaken the battle line of the opposition party instead. If thoughtful political aspirants and the politicians who regained political freedom rally around the DKP, the foundation for the transfer of power can be laid. In view of its policy and characteristics, the recently initiated New Democratic Party cannot be a centripetal force either for rallying the opposition. On the contrary, it might disperse opposition strength. Those opposition politicians who have not yet made their positions clear and those who will be removed from the political blacklist should join the DKP even though it is still not satisfactory and has shortcomings, and consolidate the battle line into a new opposition party with united strength. It is needless to say that on the part of the DKP, it should also prepare itself to accommodate the opposition forces.

"I think that the democratic reform movement advanced by the CCPD will be able to reach its goal only when it musters all its strength. If the CCPD works side-by-side with the DKP, the DKP will evolve into a more powerful party, and will be able to advance the task of restoring democracy."

Park Chan-jong

Park Chang-jong, who served in the 9th and 10th National Assemblies as a member of the DRP, and who was one of the first to join the CCPD, came from

the same constituency as that of Kim Young-sam. During the days of the Third Republic, he confronted Kim in the elections, but he has now become one of Kim's close associates. He masterminded a DRP rectification movement following the October 26 incident, and because of that, he was expelled from the party. He also published memoirs repenting his political past, entitled "Shameful Story." As to the reason why he joined the CCPD, he said: "Because one who had been a member of the ruling party too has to have the determination to become an opposition member." He described his regrets for his past as follows:

"I have decided through my activities in the CCPD, to seek the opportunity to review myself as a ruling party member of the National Assembly under the Yushin system. Although I was a participant in the politics of the ruling party, as a politician, I was painfully aware of my responsibility for the Yushin system.

"It is flabbergasting when those former members of the DRP consider me a betrayer. If it is so, does that mean that they are waiting for a chance to join the DRP? With the conviction that the DRP too should turn into an opposition party, I launched the DRP rectification movement after 26 October.

"Since I joined the CCPD, I have not been able to find the faction consciousness that the NDP used to have. Even if the CCPD does not evolve into a political party, I plan to stay with it, reexamine my past, and actively participate in the democratic reform movement. Nobody can deny the legitimacy of an opposition party of the CCPD, which includes such participants as Kim Young-sam, the former NDP president, and Kim Dae-jung, a former presidential candidate. Now is the time when every politician should show his conscience.

A new political party in which conscientious democratic forces assemble must appear. If this is attained, it could play a centripetal function in opening dialogue with the presently existing regime. All the people, even if they are former DRP members who are now for democracy, must gather together.

"In comparison with the old NDP, the present DKP can hardly be considered a democratic party in terms of its process of founding and its character.

"As politics cannot exist without reality, the former politicians seem to accept on-the-spot political participation as an inevitable fact as long as the label of "politician" is attached to them. The politicians who totally rejected the Yushin system under the Third Republic did not give up their political participation either, and have conducted 'political activities under the logic of 'reform through participation.'"

Since the restrictions on political activities are imposed on the premise of allowing political activities afterwards, political conditions after the lifting of the political ban would see a much more expanded scope of political activities. With the 12th general parliamentary elections ahead, the moves of the political community are gradually heating up.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN S. KOREA

DJP's Removal Anticipated

SK230125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Taegu--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that the government and the ruling party which has conducted "politics contrary to democracy" should be discredited in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

He emphasized that they should be removed from the seat of power in 1988 following a defeat in the general elections set for 12 February.

In a news conference at a tourist hotel here, the DKP leader pointed out that the upcoming elections would be a crucial event for the realization of a peaceful transfer of the government in 1988.

Yu severely criticized the ruling Democratic Justice Party for mobilizing all illegal means to win the hearts of the people who have already turned away from it.

They should instead take responsibility for and repent on political errors they committed during the past 4 years.

The opposition leader cited the mobilization of administrative power by the ruling party as corrupt and illegal activities in election campaigning.

Then, Yu insisted, heads of terminal administrative units such as "Tongs" and "Pans" are being made use of by the DJP in distributing gifts to constituents and receiving application papers for party memberships.

He also charged that the government and the ruling party are forcibly collecting enormous sums of money for election expenses from local consultative councils set up across the nation.

"It apparently violates the current Parliamentary Election Law which strictly sets a limit on the election cost," the DKP leader said.

Denouncing the government and the ruling party for breaching the law, Yu asked, "How can they urge the people to abide by it?"

During the conference, the DKP head asserted that it is natural for the government to give up its governing power if it failed to win people's support because of misconduct in politics.

Yu went on, "The government and the ruling party shall not be tolerated any more to try to maintain political strength making use of the administrative power and distributing gifts and money to woo people's support."

Touching on the labor problem, the DKP leader contended that the government was destroying the base of spontaneous cooperation between the labor and the management as it had deprived workers of the three basic labor rights.

Then, Yu called upon the government to renovate its labor policies lifting restrictions on the basic labor rights instead of issuing a spate of vain and favorseeking election pledges.

He also asked the government to show a sincere attitude to the demands of the 11 workers fired from companies in Seoul and Inchon areas who have been staging a sit-in protest at the headquarters of the DKP for more than 1 week since Monday last week.

#### Election-Law Violators To Be Detained

SK260101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in instructed the prosecution yesterday to investigate election-law violators by, in principle, placing them under physical detention.

He cited trading monetary bribes, defaming rival candidates or parties with false rumors and the hampering of the conduct of the election as examples of law violations which he said will be sternly dealt with.

Presiding over a meeting of chief prosecutors, Pae also said the prosecution should not tolerate interference in the election by former politicians banned by law from engaging in political activities.

"Thoroughly investigate law-violating election candidates and refer them to courts as soon as possible so that their election can be nullified through trials."

He also told the participants to crack down on attempts to instigate the boycott of the election or to exercise influence over voting. He said these activities are tantamount to dividing public views and denying the constitutional order of the country.

Under the National Assembly Election Law, those who obstruct the normal conduct of the election can be imprisoned for up to 5 years or ordered to pay as much as 2,600,000 won in fines.

The justice minister said those who manufacture printed publicity materials, lighters, and other gift items for their party members, but distribute them to general voters should also be checked out.



Other activities subject to the prosecution crackdown include seeking monetary help from the election candidates under the pretext of financing alumni association meetings, parties for those with same family origin and other gatherings or events, Minister Pae said.

The prosecutors attending the meeting were headed by Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hwi.

#### More Candidates Register

SK260055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Forty-three more candidates registered with election management committees yesterday, bringing to 365 the total number of registered candidates.

Of the registered contenders in the 12 Febraury parliamentary election, 92 were from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 89 from the Opposition Democratic Korea Party, 56 from the Korea National Party and 81 from the New Korea Democratic Party. The other 47 were 30 from smaller parties and 17 independents.

Each of the total 92 constituencies will elect 2 lawmakers for a total of 184. Ninety-two other legislators will be selected under the proportional representation system.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RETURN TO SEOUL

ASAHI Hails Return

OW261306 Tokyo ASAHI Evening News in English 25 Jan 85 p 5

[ASAHI SHIMBUN 24 January Editorial: "Kim's Return to Seoul"]

[Text] The South Korean dissident politician Kim Tae-chung will return to Seoul, via Tokyo, on 8 February, ending his 2-year stay in the United States. Imprisonment may await him when he returns to his country, and coupled with the possible repercussions of his homecoming on the February general elections, the campaigns for which opened Wednesday, we anticipate a tremor of considerable magnitude in the Korean political scene.

Since his abduction in Tokyo in August 1973 which was carried out by organized South Korean forces, Kim's life has been a repetition of challenging the incumbent regime in the name of democracy and being imprisoned. In the political turmoil of 1980, he was sentenced to death on charges of political conspiracy and violation of the National Security Law. After he narrowly escaped capital punishment, his sentence was suspended in December 1982 due to his need for medical treatment. He was virtually forced into exile in the United States.

In announcing his resolution to return to his country at a press conference last Friday, Kim noted, "I want my homecoming to be a moral support for the people who are fighting for the recovery of democracy in South Korea." He also added that he was prepared for imprisonment again upon his return.

The South Korean general elections will form a significant stepping stone for the future of the country. Major national issues now pending include the North-South dialogue which has begun to move ahead, the peaceful change of regime scheduled for 1988, and the Seoul Summer Olympics. For Kim the politician, his desire to take part in his country's politics at such a crucial time as this is by all means most natural.

But the South Korean Government is saying that once Kim returns, it will deal with him by law. Seoul has intimated that the possibility of retracting the suspension of Kim's sentence and incarcerating him again is quite real.

In the sense that South Korea is a law-enforcing nation, its intended action against Kim is not unreasonable. But on the other hand, the government has

also pardoned many dissident students, intellectuals, religious leaders and politicians and helped them rehabilitate. We have no doubt that the government itself is aware of the need for these democratization measures.

The faster the economic growth, the greater the momentum it creates for society's liberalization. For South Korea, establishing itself firmly as a democracy--albeit with its own coloration--will help consolidate its position in the international political and economic community. And such a stability will assure a better chance for the success of the Seoul Olympics.

The international environment surrounding the Korean Peninsula is changing favorably in the direction of encouraging dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang. We believe that a more democratic South Korea would be almost indispensable to stabilizing its footing in the dialogue.

While the freedom of speech and political action permits dissention with the government and therefore can work against the government's favor, any accord that is reached over conflict has the solidity of popular consent that is absent under totalitarian regimes. And our impression is that, looking at the present situation of South Korea, the country is capable of weathering internal dissention.

We hope that the government will receive Kim home without resorting to contingency measures and seek, through the freedom of speech, to gauge the degree of the public's trust in the present regime which is made up of young technocrats.

Since the tripartite talks proposal made in January last year, there has been an entirely new and mounting mood for dialogue for an amicable settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue, not only between Seoul and Pyongyang themselves but also among concerned third parties. The effect of Kim's homecoming on the issue must be of vital interest to South Korea.

If Kim's commitment to the democratization of South Korea in the capacity of a dissident politician is regarded by its people as being conducive only to complicating the country's stance on the North-South issue, the public will withhold their support for Kim. In that event, the military and the government will have a legitimate excuse for taking contingency measures against him.

His challenge against former President Pak Chong-hui's regime had a major historic significance. While a sense of mission to settle everything by himself may still be driving Kim as he prepares for his return, we must say that every revolution is an accumulation of individual actions and steps taken, and that the spirit of revolution must be carried on to later generations.

We cannot hope enough that Kim's homecoming will be a constructive contribution to South Korea.

## Kim Tai-chung Arrest Feared

OW261257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, 26 January (KYODO)--The foreign ministry fears South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung may be imprisoned within months after he returns home from exile in the United States early next month, ministry sources said Saturday.

The sources said there is still a possibility that Kim will be jailed after South Korea's general elections next month and President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, expected to take place around April.

They said the Japanese Government would consider whether to express its concerns about Kim's safety while continuing to watch developments in the situation.

A top ministry official said it is also hoped that Kim Will not be jailed when he returns home from Washington via Japan on 8 February.

The official was referring to Thursday's statement by the South Korean embassy in Washington disavowing remarks by a Seoul Government senior official that Kim would be arrested upon his return home, while indicating that its government's position was still undecided.

The official said it is feared that Kim's imprisonment might have an unfavorable effect on South Korea's relations with the United States and Japan.

The ministry believes South Korea has made what it considers its maximum concessions to the United States in releasing the embassy's statement as result of unofficial negotiations on Kim's fate amid discussions of Chon's coming U.S. visit.

The embassy's statement, however, failed to give an undertaking that South Korea would not imprison Kim after he returned home.

Ministry sources fear Kim may be put under house arrest just after his return home, but believe that South Korea would not imprison Kim before Chon's U.S. visit.

## JSP Urges Protection for Kim Tae-Chung

OW251105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, 25 January (KYODO)--The biggest opposition Japan Socialist Party requested the government Friday to protect Kim Tae-chung, South Korean dissident who will make a stopover in Japan en route to Seoul following extended medical treatment and exile in the United States.

Socialist party lawmaker Kosuke Uehara conveyed the party's request to Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami in a letter from party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

In the letter, the socialist party leader demanded the safety of Kim, former presidential candidate who is expected to spend a night at Narita early next month before returning to South Korea.

Japan's No 1 opposition party also called on the Nakasone Cabinet to urge the South Korean Government not to jail Kim again and guarantee his safety and political freedom, officials said.

The South Korean Government has hinted at Kim's imprisonment if he returns home 8 February despite strong indications that such action may harm Seoul-Washington relations.

In response to the socialist party request, Fujinami told Uehara the Kim case is under study by the Japanese government.

CSO: 4100/170

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP LEADER CALLS FOR PEACEFUL POWER TRANSFER

SK240128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] Rep Yi Man-sop, acting president of the second opposition Korea National Party, said yesterday that the most important task for the nation to do now is to strive for the realization of politics based on the consensus of the people.

He, then, insisted that the only way to achieve that goal is a peaceful transfer of the government in 1988 on the basis of people's consent.

Addressing a ceremony to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the party as well as a rally of party candidates to run in the upcoming general elections, Yi called for the revision of the Constitution for a direct presidential election to ensure the peaceful transfer of power in 1988.

The KNP's second leader said, "The parliamentary elections will be a crucial moment in nation's political history as the next 12th term National Assembly should work out all preparatory measures for a constitutional change of government."

Yi stressed that political freedom, the restoration of due functions of the press and independence of the judiciary branch should be guaranteed for the 12th term parliament to perform its endowed duties.

"If the government refuses to guarantee them, we must exert all available efforts to achieve them in close cooperation with the people," he said.

During the ceremony, he deplored that the ruling party was committing illegal and corrupt activities in election campaigning across the nation.

The KNP lawmaker cited the distribution of gifts and the mobilization of the administrative power by the ruling party as corruption and irregularities in election campaigning.

He contended that such a violation in campaigning which is greatly hampering a fair election arose from the high-handed attitude of the government and the ruling party ignoring sacred sovereign rights of the people.

Yi called upon his party members to strenuously fight against intrigues and activities of the government and the ruling party which are impeding a fair election atmosphere in order to see the parliamentary elections held free of corruption under any circumstances.

CSO: 4100/162

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

S. KOREAN CAMPUS UNREST

Strict Control Vowed

SK230157 Seoul THE KOREA HEARALD in English 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Suwon--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that illegal student activities in universities and colleges will be strictly controlled under law.

Such a measure is necessary to help promote campus autonomy, he said.

The president made the point during his visit to the Kyonggi-do provincial government office here, where he was briefed by Governor Yi Hae-ku on his 1985 policy programs.

He said the residents in the province need to take precautions against infiltration attempts by North Korea.

Kyonggi-do is a security-sensitive province because it borders the Demilitarized Zone and the West Sea, he said. He also noted that many factories producing export goods are also in the province.

Provincial residents, the President said, should be told to take precautions against possible enemy infiltration into their areas by land, sea or by air.

The President told the governor to study, through consultations with Seoul City and Construction Ministry authorities, a way of building an expressway that will link the southeastern and northeastern parts of the province. He said the suggested highway should be so built it would bypass Seoul.

He also instructed the governor to develop about 1.2 million pyong (3.6 million square meters) of land in Eastern Suwon as a new urban center in the metropolitan area.

President Chon said young students need to be taught to respect elderly people. The teaching will be helpful to solving juvenile problems in homes, schools, and other parts of society, he emphasized.



### Students Questioned

SK230154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Two students of Kyonghui University were taken to Chongnyangni Police Station yesterday for questioning in connection with their alleged opposition to the upcoming parliamentary elections.

The two are Kim Hyong-chong, a junior history major and Miss Kim Song-yong, an English major. The allegedly distributed printed materials opposing the elections.

### Election Runner Quits School

SK260034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 85 p 4

[From the Column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Yi Chol, who is running in the Songbuk constituency of Seoul, has decided to resign from Seoul National University in accordance with school regulations barring students from political activities. He is on the ticket of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Yi, 37, a one-time student activists allowed to return to SNU last year, was chairman of the League of Democratic Youths and Students which mounted anti-government activities in the 1970s.

He said, "I have decided to leave school after receiving a notice from SNU that asked me to abandon the candidacy or quit school."

However, the current Parliamentary Election Law does not disqualify students from running for the National Assembly.

CSO: 4100/170

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YONSEI UNIVERSITY EXPELS STUDENTS--Yonsei University expelled three students Tuesday, including Song Yong-kil, chairman of the outlawed Students Association, for their roles in the raid on the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party last November. The two others are Yi Kyu-hui and Miss Sin Chun-yong. With the latest expulsions, the number of students expelled in connection with the raid now totals eight. The five others include three from Korean University and two from Songkyungwan University. Meanwhile, family members of the students now under arrest for the intrusion went on a hunger strike yesterday at an office in the Christian Hall on Chongno-5-ka, demanding immediate release of the students. About 260 students from the three universities stormed into the DJP headquarters to push their political demands including the restoration of outlawed student associations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

ELECTION LAW REVISION URGED--Rep Ko Chong-hun, president of the New Socialist Party of Korea, demanded yesterday that the parliamentary proportional representation system be abolished. Of the total 276 parliamentary seats, 92 or one-third are decided by the system. In a news conference, he also called for electing three to five lawmakers or one legislator in one constituency. Under the National Assembly Election Law, each of the 92 districts elects two lawmakers. Ko said electing a president through a direct, popular voting for a four-year term is desirable. He urged that a political ban which still bars 15 persons from politics be lifted. Ko called for an introduction of a minimum wage system and for a reduction of the labor income tax. The NSPK leader proposed that his party and other Socialist groups, tentatively named the Unified Socialist Party and the Korea Socialist Party, hold talks to unify them into one group without any precondition. Ko said the election for the 12th-term National Assembly should be conducted shortly before the four-year term of the incumbent legislature expires in April. Describing the February 12 election as "a balloting in cold weather," he proposed a meeting of political party leaders to discuss the timing of the vote. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY--Seoul police turned over 20 people to a summary court yesterday for holding an antigovernment rally in front of the headquarters of the Democratic Korea Party Monday. The demonstrators were taken into custody while staging a demonstration for 3 hours outside the opposition party's headquarters building on Yoido. The demonstration began around 10:30 am after riot police prevented them from entering the building where 10 former industrial workers have been staging a sit-in protest since 14 January. Participants in the sit-in are those who have been dismissed for their respective companies in Seoul and Inchon. They are demanding their immediate reinstatement and introduction of the so-called minimum wage system in their firms. The 20 visitors at the opposition party building were trying to join the sit-in in protest what they called the suppression of the labor movement, police sources said. Following the police blockade of the building, they said, the 20 people began a demonstration while shouting slogans and handing out leaflets critical of the government. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

HUNGER STRIKE--A group of about 20 residents of Namwon-Imsil-Sunchang, Cholla-Namdo came up to the New Korea Democratic Party Headquarters yesterday morning to show "sympathy" with a reinstated opposition hunger striker. They said that they would join Son Chu-hang, an ex-lawmaker of two terms, who continued the hunger protest for 5 days against the government's refusal to revive his civil rights to run in the constituency. They said, "We want to confirm our loyalty to you by sharing your hardships." However, they had to withdraw from the party building at Son's consistent persuasion. Among them, three inhabitants had their hair shaved like Son. Son gained from the party an NKDP ticket, but he had to give it up to another candidate. Son's civil rights have not been revived since his arrest on sedition charges concerning the Kwangju incident in 1980. [From the column "Press Pocket"] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CURRENT ECONOMIC GROWTH SAID SLUGGISH

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by reporter Song Hui-yong: "Domestic Business Is Under Heavy Dark Clouds" "Equipment Investment Is Slowing Down...Exports Suddenly Become Sluggish" "The Bad Red Pepper Crops Are the Cause of the 1.5 Percent Decrease in the Growth of the 3rd Quarter Period" "Exchange Rate Is Stable and Rice Crops Are Good in the 4th Quarter Period; Upturn Trend Is Expected" "Background Circumstances of the Low Growth of 4.7 Percent"]

[Text] Domestic business is definitely becoming abnormal. Figuratively speaking, our current economic conditions are not good--not where there is a lot of sunshine, but where clouds are coming out gradually and are becoming darker and darker, we might say. However, we can say that conditions, needless to say, are not so bad that there are heavy showers, thunder, and lightening. Yet it would be an accurate diagnosis to say that business is in the process of gradually stagnating or cooling off.

This judgment can be confirmed everywhere: in the gut feeling of men on the street, in the insecurity of entrepreneurs' management, or in the analyses of various indexes made public by the government. The government authorities sometimes describe the recent business conditions as: "a state of stability" or "the period of coordination." However, this description is interpreted in some quarters as either the inability of the government to diagnose conditions correctly, or perhaps a design to misread conditions.

Above all, let us examine various macroindexes made public by the government. The growth rate of the gross national product (GNP) was 9.9 percent in the 1st quarter period, 7.4 percent in the 2nd quarter period, and 4.7 percent in the 3rd quarter period: it has gradually slowed down. The composite business index, also showed the downturn trend in October following the month of September. It has been the first downturn in the composite business index in the 2 years and 3 months since June 1982, it is said.

In spite of the fact that the growth has slowed, red figures in the balance of international payments became even larger than those of last year. Although the black figures in October were \$52,000,000, the red figures in the international payments during the period from January to October this year were \$1,543,000,000--an increase of \$476,000,000 over last year. Compared to the red figures of \$1,000,000,000--the control target originally established by the government to be kept up through to the year end, they exceeded the target limit by \$543,000,000.

It is only prices that are showing a comparatively stable trend and saving the honor of the government. As of the end of October, wholesale prices rose by only 1.7 percent and consumer prices by only 2.7 percent. However, the fact that there was even that much price rise when the international raw material prices, including that of crude oil, were showing a gradual downward trend has been analyzed as being entirely due to negligence in the farm price policy. The area of arable soil decreased due to flood damage and, accordingly, some farm prices suddenly jumped.

A typical example is the price of red pepper. The arable soil for this crop decreased and its output dropped by around 40 percent, and then its price simply jumped high. To make matters worse, the red pepper output was an item carrying great weight in calculating the gross national product of the 3rd quarter period; therefore, the bad red pepper crop served as a factor that decreased the GNP growth by as much as 1.5 percent.

Besides the growth rate or the balance in the international payments, phenomena that fail to show the domestic business trend in an optimistic light are taking place here and there. Among them, it is most noteworthy that equipment investment is sluggish. The total fixed investment last year increased by 20.2 percent in the 1st quarter period, 21.3 percent in the 2nd quarter period, 16.0 percent in the 3rd quarter period, and the yearly average increase was 16.6 percent. However, entering this year, its increase was 6.9 percent in the 1st quarter period, 7.8 percent in the 2nd quarter period, and 3.6 percent in the 3rd quarter period--suddenly making a downturn. Among the equipment investments, only that in machine equipment is showing an upturn of over 10 percent; and this gives us some comfort. However, housing construction is even decreasing this year, as the figures show.

It is also worthy of attention that exports became sluggish suddenly. During the first half of this year, commodity exports increased by 16.6 percent but, in the 3rd quarter period, they increased by only 2.6 percent--they were low because exports to the United States fell due to the dumping decision, etc. Compared to the 14.8 percent increase in imports, the increase in exports was almost nil.

In the same instant, it is also a lamentable phenomenon that the boom and slump are all in a jumble among various businesses. For example, forestry, whose typical product is furniture, continued to decrease in output and, in the 3rd quarter period, decreased by as much as 23 percent. The leather business, too, decreased by 5.2 percent in growth rate; and the oil refining business also decreased by 0.9 percent. Besides, the fiber-clothes, food, and primary steel businesses, too, are regarded as in slump. The electrical appliances business, which was rather overheated during the first half period, dropped its growth rate in production by one-half in the 3rd quarter period. Of course, chemical products, general machines, and transportation machines are still booming, as the figures show.

Despite these many unusual trends, there is still some grounds for optimism about the overall business trend and the prospect for businesses from now on. Above all, the rice crop situation is good and the growth rate in rice crops is expected to go high in the 4th quarter period. Since rice carries the weight of as much as 60 percent in the gross national product among the products in the fields of all the agricultural, forestry, and fishery businesses, if its output increases only a little, the entire economic growth becomes high. Another reason that the government authorities, including the Bank of Korea, are optimistically expecting this year's overall economic growth rate to be around 7 percent, may be that the rice production increased by around 5 percent during last year.

The downturn in the international raw material prices and the stability in exchange rates, too, may be cited as good signs. Although the exchange rates went up greatly till the end of October, they are taking a downturn in November due to the drop in the interest rates in the United States.

Entering November, the government is going to supply equipment funds amounting to 400,000,000,000 won; and this may work as a factor that would help businesses boom. Furthermore, the government has recently come to show a rather elastic attitude toward currency contraction and, therefore, it is expected that business enterprises' investment in equipment will become somewhat active. Furthermore, the coming of the year end and the election will surely release money on the streets. The money released in such a way may not be coupled with industrial funds; however, it seems definite that such money will stimulate a business boom on the streets.

Changes and Transition in GNP Indexes for Each Quarter Period of 1984  
(Based on immutable prices of 1980; unit: %)

	First quarter period	Second quarter period	Third quarter period
Agricultural, forestry, fishery industry	16.4	2.8	6.1
Mining industry	14.3	14.1	11.6
(Manufacturing industry)	(14.6)	(14.2)	(11.9)
Social indirect capitals	6.9	4.4	4.4
Other service industries	6.9	5.7	2.7
Gross national product	9.9	7.4	4.7
(Gross domestic product)	10.0	7.6	5.8
Gross fixed investment	6.9	7.8	3.6
Non-governmental construction	7.2	0.7	0.4
Machine equipment	10.9	18.4	10.5
Gross consumption	7.0	4.7	4.5
(Non-governmental consumption)	(8.2)	(5.6)	(5.0)
Gross exports	17.7	10.4	1.6
Gross imports	8.9	9.7	15.2

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATIONAL BUDGET DEBATE: OVERTAXING QUESTIONED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 84 p 3

[Summary of questions and answers in National Assembly Finance Committee, 25 Oct]

[Text] National Assemblyman Yi Song-su (Korea National Party): "In 1983 the sales volume of the 50 largest corporate groups was 53.2247 trillion won, with an added value of 11.3368 trillion won, representing 19.5 percent of the GNP. In 1980 the value added by the 50 largest corporate groups was 5.9 trillion won, 15.8 percent of GNP. The relative weight of the 50 largest corporate groups in the national economy increased some 3.7 percentage points in only 3 years, showing that the phenomenon of corporate concentration in the national economy has become more serious. Moreover, total assets of the 50 largest corporate groups [in 1983] totaled 43.965 trillion won, for an average of 879 billion won, an increase of some 81.9 percent over the 3-year period. Pure profits during 1983 for the 50 largest corporate groups were 680 billion won, averaging 13.6 billion won in pure profit for each corporate group. Looking at the financial structure, the average debt ratio for the 50 largest corporate groups was 454.8 percent, while owner's equity was a fragile 18.1 percent."

"[The Ministry of Finance (MOF) should] have these companies sell lands not being used for business activities and place their financial structure on a sound footing."

"[The MOF should] clarify the background and facts concerning the default by Hung-A Shipping and Taedong Shipbuilding Companies of the Tonam Group in Pusan."

National Assemblyman Ch'oe Myong-hon (Democratic Justice Party): "We are under the burden of repayment of principal and interest on foreign debt of \$22 billion by 1986; what are the [government's] detailed measures for procurement of foreign capital, and what measures are being taken to attract foreign investment instead of loans?"

"Concerning 300 billion won issued in back-guaranteed CP's [certificates of payment] for small and medium industries, deferral of payment for 2 months in all in order to attract the deposits of individual companies imposes a capital

burden on small and medium industries of 6 billion won per year. What are [the government's] corrective measures for this?"

National Assemblyman Hong Sa-tok (Democratic Korea Party): "Errors and omissions' in international economic indicators are in most instances indicative of the level of the flow of foreign currency abroad. After the mid-1970's, the amount of such flows began to increase, breaking the \$300 million mark by the end of the Yushin period. With the beginning of the Fifth Republic, the increasing trend became yet more acute, recording levels of \$440 million in 1981, \$1,296,000,000 in 1982, and \$975 million in 1983. As of August of this year as well, it was \$668 million. Why have there been no measures taken in the face of such excessive foreign currency outflows?"

National Assemblyman Kim Chin-ki (Democratic Korea Party): "One hears that some corporate groups are opposed to the strengthening of management of credit provided by the Ministry of Finance; what are the issues in contention?"

"[The MOF should] explain the guarantee conditions asked by Daewoo for the Kyongnam Company, about which there is considerable skepticism in the city. It is said that Kyongnam has arranged to repay its bank debts of 300 million won over a 10-year period in 10 yearly installments. [The MOF should] clarify whether this is true and what the background was."

"Each year the government collects excessive taxes. The amount overcollected just during the past 3 years was 1.4 trillion won. Why are the taxes that are collected increased with no thought given to reducing, even slightly, the tax burden upon the people?"

National Assemblyman Ko P'an-nam (Democratic Justice Party): "What is the state of preparations for implementing the system of using actual names?"

National Assemblyman Kim Chae-yong (Democratic Korea Party): "The Hyundai Construction Company, in going public, demanded a stock premium of from 150 percent to 200 percent. Then, as a compromise after securities officials pointed out the 50 percent rule, it finally offered [stock] at a premium of 70 percent. [The MOF should] provide guidance to the securities officials to carry out their function and require sale of stock at face value in this matter of unethical business practice by Hyundai Construction, which is dominating over the people."

"[The MOF should] establish fundamental measures to deal with the default of the Choheung Bank resulting from the Yondong incident, rather than just making up the money by borrowing from the Bank of Korea."

"In 1983 the Office of Taxation conducted 166 tax audits; taxes and fines assessed averaged 627 million won per case. This year they conducted 54 tax audits and levied an average of 80 million won per case. One cannot help but raise the question whether the Office of Taxation conducted these audits on the basis of proper evidence."



National Assemblyman Chong Chong-t'aek (Democratic Justice Party): "Taxes that are lost, concealed, or underpaid are disproportionately distributed among the large cities rather than the small and medium cities or farming towns. Moreover, the farming and fishing towns and small and medium cities are more excessively burdened by [collection for] funds, such as neighborhood relief and physical education funds, than are the large cities, thus exacerbating the problem of regional inequalities and concentration of population in the large cities. [The Office of Taxation should reassign] tax officials from the farming and fishing towns and small and medium cities to aid the big cities and rectify the situation."

"[The government should] explain why no more than 57 percent of 154.2 billion won in the farm equipment fund was provided as of the final stage of agricultural work at the end of September, and provide clarification as to measures being taken."

National Assemblyman Kim Mun-won (Democratic Korea Party): "[The government should] amend the Fair Trade Law to completely restrict mutual investment [by members of the same corporate group] in order to prevent concentration of the economic power of the corporate groups."

"Is [the government] prepared to prohibit investment by large corporations in other enterprises in excess of a fixed limit based on owners' equity (defined to exclude amounts invested by other companies in the same group)?"

"Is there any plan to revise the Inheritance Tax Law to prevent irregular evasion of the inheritance tax at the source, [by disallowing] the passing of property before death?"

National Assemblyman Han Kwang-ok (Democratic Korea Party): "From April 1981, when the Fair Trade Law became effective, to the end of 1983, there were 550 corporate mergers, of which 50 percent, or 275 were conducted by 30 large corporate groups. Sixty-two percent, or 170 of these mergers by larger corporate groups were either octopuslike mergers of dissimilar enterprises or were instances of mutual investment. This means that the current Fair Trade Law is unable effectively to put a stop to the growth of the corporate groups."

"The [finance] minister has publicly stated that he would have the corporate groups fix their primary line of business ahead of time, but it seems to me that if they are allowed to add financial companies to their group ranks, it will intensify their economic concentration even more and make a mockery of the people. The minister should keep well in mind what I am saying, that many of the people are watching the economic policies of the Fifth Republic, which have resulted in non-interference or even an abetting of the corporate groups' seizure of the national economy."

Minister of Finance Kim Man-che: "The Hung-A Shipping Company and the Taedong Shipbuilding Company were taken under court management after a deterioration in management due to a recession in the world shipping industry, combined with a default by other companies in the same group."

"Royalties for the use of foreign trademarks were \$149 million in 1983. We intend to handle this subject with more detailed interest."

"In our view, prior deduction of interest at the time when commercial notes are discounted, a customary financial practice, is unavoidable."

"The duty-free import of heavy equipment kept on site by overseas construction firms is unavoidable. However, we intend to bring in such equipment selectively to avoid friction with domestic industries."

"As of late September, there were 760,000 cases of mid-policy cancellation of life insurance agreements. The insurance firms are not making any profit from these cancellations. We are studying ways to correct the problem of contract provisions written in excessively fine print."

"Daewoo's conditions for underwriting Kyongnam are not under discussion in detail, since investigation among those involved is not yet completed."

"The present level of the tax burden is unavoidable. Last year there was a reduction in both income tax and corporate tax rates."

"As for the losses suffered by the Choheung Bank due to the Yongdong incident, the situation is on the way to recovery due to swift aid from the Bank of Korea and other financial institutions and self-help efforts by the Choheung Bank itself."

"There was a request to require Hyundai Construction Company to issue its stock at face value. It is arranged [by law] that fixing the price of a stock issue when a corporation goes public is a matter for negotiation between the stock managing company and the issuing company. If [the offering] is reported to the securities officials and there is no breach of the proper form, the issue is legally effective."

Head of the Office of Monopoly Cho Yong-kil: "It is difficult to allow the import of foreign cigarettes. Domestic cigarettes are in the second class category."

"For the present, the most worthwhile for ginseng exports is to maintain the single window system."

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CSO: 4107/022

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC MACHINERY REPLACES IMPORTED--Seoul, 23 January (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to work to reduce the nation's trade deficit for 1985 to 300 million U.S. dollars and to create a trade surplus of 600 million dollars next year, trade and industry minister Kum Chin-ho said Tuesday. In an interview with the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), Kum said his ministry will develop measures to replace imported machinery with domestically-produced machines and to enhance the management of raw material and consumer product imports. Machinery imports by Korea accounted for 6.5 billion dollars worth of the 30.6 billion-dollar import total last year, Kum said. Therefore, the curtailment of machinery imports would be a quick way to lower the nation's trade deficit, he added. The government plans to take certain measures to encourage the use of homemade machines and to raise the localization ratio for the production of machine tools, Kum said. Kim referred to the recent authorization by the government allowing Kia Industrial Co to produce passenger cars and said that the move is designed to meet the growing auto demand both at home and abroad. He said that he expects that demand to reach more than 600,000 cars by 1987. Until the recent authorization, Kia was restricted to the manufacture of small-and medium-sized buses and trucks. Also, Kum said that the nation's industrial structure will be overhauled this year in order to improve competitiveness within the free market system. [text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT 23 Jan 85 SK]

MONEY SUPPLY--Seoul, 21 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's total money supply increased by 308.5 billion won (371 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 830 won) during the first 15 days of this year, compared with an increase of 141.2 billion won for the same period in 1984, financial sources said Monday. Also, the growth rate of the total money supply, which refers to money in circulation plus demand and savings deposits at banks, rose to 9.7 percent from 9 percent in December. The government has set this year's growth rate for total money supply at 9.5 percent. Meanwhile, savings deposits at banks increased by 212 billion won during the period, compared with an increase of 328.1 billion won in 1984, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/162

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WORLD'S N-POWER EXPERTS TO MEET IN SEOUL

SK240737 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jan (YONHAP)--More than 900 nuclear power experts from 38 nations will attend the Fifth Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference (PBNC) to be held in Seoul May 19-23, organizers said Thursday.

Officials of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum, co-sponsor of the biennial convention aimed at promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, said that 22 Pacific Basin nations, such as the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia, and 16 non-Pacific Basin countries, including France, Britain, West Germany and Sweden, will participate in the conference.

At the event, about 60 technical papers will be delivered, covering the initiation of a nuclear power project, the back-end fuel cycle, regional cooperation, small and medium nuclear reactors, the application of radio-isotopes and radiation to nuclear technology and the service and maintenance of nuclear power plants.

A nuclear energy exposition will also be held during the conference period with a large number of the world's leading nuclear firms participating, including the Westinghouse Electric Corp, Combustion Engineering Inc, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd, the General Electric Co, Brown Boveri Reaktor GMBH, the Babcock and Wilcox Co, Kobe Steel, the Fuji Electric Co, Hitachi Ltd, the Toshiba Group, the Mitsubishi Group, Framatome and Alsthom.

Korean firms to participate in the exhibition will be the Korea Electric Power Corp, the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co, the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co, the Gold Star Cable Co, the Taihan Electric Wire Co and Hyosung Heavy Industries Ltd, and 42 others.

The PBNC will be organized jointly by the Korean Nuclear Society and the Korea Atomic Industry Forum under the auspices of the American Nuclear Society.

CSO: 4100/162

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OPTICAL FIBER HIGH TECHNOLOGY INTENSIFIED

Comparative Inquiries

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 84 pp 10-11

[Text] Strong powers of the world have now entered an "invisible hot war." This is a "war" to attain superiority in the advanced science and high technology fields. For, social changes brought about by the development of science and technology are most amazingly rapid and far-reaching. Undoubtedly, the map of world influence in the future will be drawn by the levels of high technology. In this age economic power as well as military power are all gifts of science and technology. In order for our country not to become an "imbecile" in the age of high technology, it is now most urgent to understand how far the world's high technology level has risen and set our goals accordingly. For this purpose, on the occasion the anniversary of its founding this newspaper dispatched science reporter An Chong-chu of the Culture Department to the United States and Japan to report on the most advanced technology level of the most advanced nations in the most important high technology fields of (1) semiconductors, (2) computers, (3) genetic engineering, (4) new ceramics, and (5) optical communications in comparison with the local technological levels in the corresponding fields.

Optical Communications

Adopted Also in Subways in Japan; Korea Challenges 500 Mega-bit

Japan

Although optical communications were started first in the United States, Japan is widely believed to be the front-runner in this field.

With its optical communications technology Japan is steadily promoting plans to complete a general information network system (INS) in order to bring about an advanced information society by the middle of the 1990's. When this INS is completed, not only business firms but also homes can promptly receive everyday and business information through such high technology communications media as teletext, super high speed facsimile, video conference and videotex.

In order to build such an information network in Japan, led by the NTT such firms as Sumitomo Electric Industries and Nippon Electric Company are making allout efforts in the research and development of high technology optical communications.

Sumitomo has recently succeeded also in developing radiant-ray proof mass information transmission optical cable that can be installed at nuclear power plants, as well in developing optical cable for extremely low temperature which can display outstanding transmission characteristics even in 196 degrees below zero centigrade liquefied nitrogen.

Also in accordance with NTT plans, many optical communications-related firms have been announcing new results of research and development in the optical communications field.

Optical communications in Japan are used not only as mass communications media but also are used in such transportation system management as subways, trains and express highways. At present the Shinjuku line in Tokyo and the Karasuma line in Kyoto are such examples.

#### Korea

In the optical communications industry in Korea such large firms as Samsung, Gold Star, Taeu and Korea Electric Wire, in a fierce competition, have recently introduced foreign technologies and massively expanded facilities.

Samsung is producing single-mode optical fiber by applying the single-mode software to long wave length multi-mode optical fiber whose technology Samsung has recently introduced.

Research in optical communications in our country was begun in earnest in 1978 when a team led by Dr Ch'oe Sang-sam of the Applied Optical Science Division of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) developed multi-mode optical fiber and the device to store its characteristics by utilizing the low loss optical fiber manufacturing method (MCVD). Although thereafter research on single-mode optical fiber was undertaken beginning in 1981, following the full-scale efforts of several firms jointly with famous foreign manufacturers for optical fiber that began in 1983, the local development of optical fiber and cable was somewhat slowed down. Even amid this, the Korea Telecommunications Research Institute succeeded in 1982 in developing the technology to modify the 50 mega-bit optical frequency. And it is now challenging the development of the technology to modify 500 mega-bit.

However, such technological level of Korea falls considerably behind that of advanced countries such as the United States and Japan where they already succeeded in 1983 in changing the 10 giga-bit (giga is 1,000 times of mega) optical frequency.

On the other hand, almost all peripheral devices indispensable to optical communications such as optical terminal devices, connectors, optical insertion keys, splicers and relays are imported from foreign countries.

#### Production Increasing

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Optical Fiber and Optical Cable Mass Produced at the Annual Rates of 45,000 Kilometers and 3,600 Kilometers Each as Taeu Communications Completes Its 10 Billion Won Plant

On 21 November Taeu Communications (representative: Yi Sok-hui) completed a plant for the general production of long wave length single-mode optical fiber and optical cable, and it has now begun full-scale operations.

Chuan Optical Communications Plant in Inch'on, which Taeu completed after spending 10 billion won with the technological cooperation of Northern Telecom of Canada in June 1983 will annually produce 45,000 kilometers of optical fiber and 3,600 kilometers of optical cable, respectively.

Following this, the firm plans to export more than 60 percent of its products beginning in 1986. Prospects are that the world demand for optical communications will grow from \$500 million in 1981 to \$3 billion in 1986, and to \$10 billion in 1990.

The long wave length single-mode optical fiber and cable that Taeu has recently begun to produce are much superior in the transmission efficiency, compared with the past multi-mode type. And the optical cable is capable of transmitting even voice and data image signals. Thus with a piece of optical fiber 2,016 persons can talk at the same time, and a distance of 50 kilometers can be transmitted without relay devices.

Now, Taeu Communications plans to invest an additional 6 billion won by 1986 in order to produce even the laser diode, which is the core material of optical communications devices.

On the other hand, in local optical fiber production Samsung Semiconductor Communications produced this June multi-mode and single-mode long wave length optical fiber. Four firms, Samsung, Gold Star Electric Wire, Taehan Electric Wire and Taeu Communications, are equipped with facilities for the annual production of 161,000 kilometers of optical fiber and optical cable.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INVESTMENT, DIVERSIFICATION IN SEMICONDUCTORS NOTED

1985 Investment \$480 Million

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Investment in the domestic semiconductor industry this year is expected to reach approximately \$468.75 million, 13.5 to 13.6 percent of the level of the semiconductor industries in the United States and Japan.

According to industry sources on the 10th, investment in semiconductor enterprises, such as Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Company, Gold Star Semiconductor, Hyundai Electronics, and Korea Electronics, is estimated to reach \$468.75 million (approximately 375 billion won) by the end of the year.

Investment on this scale is a marked increase over investment for last year, but is slightly lower than the level predicted for the coming year.

Considered by year, actual and planned investment by companies in the field was \$300 million (about 240 billion won) during 1983, and is to be \$487.5 million (about 390 billion won) in 1985, reaching \$412 million (about 330 billion won) in 1986.

The scale of semiconductor production in the industry is to increase accordingly, and is expected to expand from \$916 million in 1983 (\$66 million in wafer manufacturing and \$850 million in assembly) to \$1.133 billion this year (\$113 million for wafer manufacturing and \$1.02 billion for assembly), to \$1.67 billion during the coming year (\$307 million for wafer manufacturing and \$1.3 billion for assembly).

However, this scale of investment and production is far below that of advanced semiconductor countries such as the United States and Japan.

In the United States, industry firms such as Intel, TI, Motorola AMD, Moss Tech, National Semiconductor, and Fairchild invested \$1.645 billion last year and planned to continue with investment of \$3.438 billion during the current year.



And in Japan, it is reported that companies in the industry such as NEC Hitachi, Toshiba, Fujitsu, Mitsubishi, Oki, Matsushita, Tokyo Sanyo and Sharp invested \$3.48 billion in 1984, an increase of 150 percent over the 1983 investment of \$1.393 billion.

Moreover, sales in the world semiconductor market are expected to reach a total value of \$31.6 billion. However, since the maximum production capacity of semiconductor producers in the United States, Europe and Japan will expand to \$31.2 billion, the present supply shortage will begin to end, and demand and supply will reach a balance.

Accordingly, although the scale of production of the domestic semiconductor industry falls far short of that of these advanced producers, the industry is faced with an opportunity as it watches the increased production trend of the major manufacturers in the United States and Japan and the trend toward increased demand in the world market, and [decides whether to] expand or contract the scale of investment.

#### KIET Projection Reported

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Korean Institute of Electronic Technology (KIET) expects the world semiconductor market in various items, centered around MOS (metal-oxide semiconductor) memory chips and semiconductors for devices for home use, to experience conditions of excess supply beginning in 1986, and points out that domestic companies in the field must swiftly and urgently diversify product lines to avert danger.

On the 3rd of this month, a KIET analysis of the prospects for supply and demand trends in the world market (by research committee member Yi Kyong-tae) revealed a considerable likelihood of excessive supply. This possibility may be clearly seen in MOS memory chips, which make up the principal part of current Japanese equipment investment, as large-scale production becomes possible due to standardization of products such as the 64K D-RAM (dynamic random access memory) and 256K D-RAM.

Moreover, the study disclosed that there has developed a clear difference in demand based on intended use. Tapering off in demand for products for home use devices, as compared with those made for industrial use, has become more pronounced, and the possibility of excess supply is greater.

The KIET study points out that a deterioration in profits due to a drop in the prices of products is likely to emerge as the greatest problem for companies producing semiconductors. In consideration of extreme fluctuations of changes in demand based on semiconductor product types, the study recommends that companies adopt a management strategy of diversification of various products in order to avert danger.

KIET showed that the rate of deliveries, which reflects the supply and demand situation in the semiconductor market, increased to 90 percent in the middle

of this year as a result of high plant utilization rates and increases in capital investment, signifying that supply shortages are ending. In particular, the study pointed out that as part of the equipment actively invested in from early 1983 has gone into the production stage, it has become a major variable in the supply and demand situation.

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CSO: 4107/045

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROK TO BEEF UP NEW INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS INDUSTRY

SK230555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 23 January (YONHAP)--In a bid to foster the development of the nation's fledgling new industrial materials industry, the government plans to beef up its financial support and tax benefits to the industry this year, government sources said Wednesday.

To this end, the government has designated the improvement of materials research, an essential element in the development of high-tech industry and technological renovation, as one of the nation's major policy goals for 1985, the sources said.

In order to create a basis for the research, the government-financed Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) will be expanded to include a research center for the development of industrial materials, such as new metallic compounds, fine ceramics and functional high-polymer materials, the sources said.

The government also will encourage the nation's science and engineering colleges and universities to specialize in certain fields of the industry, as well as increase its scholarships to students majoring in science and technology, the sources said.

The KAIST Center will conduct research to develop six industrial materials, including high-intensity plastics, alloys to be introduced to human body and carbon fibers. Ssangyong Cement industrial Co., Ltd. and five other domestic firms will finance the research, to cost an estimated 2 billion won (2.4 million U.S. dollars; 1 dollar is worth about 830 won), the sources said.

The center also will try to develop ceramic condensers, artificial crystal and other new material-using goods for their commercial production with a research fund of 15 billion won. The fund will be financed by six firms, including Poongsan Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd, the sources said.

Currently, the institute is conducting a survey, at the government's request, on the nation's long-term prospects on the new materials market.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

NEW EARTH STATION--Poun, Korea, 25 January (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea dedicated its fourth satellite earth station in this central region of the nation Friday. The 13.2 billion-won (16 million-U.S. dollar) facility was built to meet the nation's increasing demand for quality international communication and to fulfill the need for circuits for television broadcasts during the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul. The Poun Earth Station, which has two TV-broadcast circuits and 1,116 circuits for international telephone calls, can transmit and receive signals from all over the world, excluding South America and Africa. Its antenna measures 32 meters in diameter and 40 meters in height. The computerized fully-automatic station will begin operations 1 March after a month long test run. Meanwhile, the state-run Korea Telecommunication Authority plans to start preparations this year for construction of the nation's fifth satellite earth station, in the same area. [text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 25 Jan 85 SK]

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM--Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean rural development office plans to invite about 50 people from 35 developing nations to a field training program in agricultural technology, to be held later this year. The program comprises rice cultivation training from May 1 to July 31, sericulture classes from May 1 to June 30 and rural extension service sessions from August 5-24. Each participating nation is expected to send a representative to attend one of the three courses. In addition, 20 people from 10 nations are scheduled to tour the nation's rural villages from July 15-29 and 15 people from 11 nations are scheduled to study farm machinery skills here from September 1 to October 31. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 16 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/151

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNESCO GROUP TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

SK260615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--The Korean National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Science and Cultrual Organization (UNESCO) will focus its efforts this year on the strengthening of international cooperation and the introduction abroad of Korea's cultures and traditions, a commission spokesman said Saturday.

Disclosing the commission's plan to execute 76 programs, including two government-financed projects, in 1985, the spokesman said that efforts also will be made to introduce new ideas and up-to-date theories from foreign nations and to encourage youths to seek self-development.

In addition, the commission will solidify its academic and cultural exchanges with countries that have no formal ties with Korea in a bid to bolster the government's effort to broaden relations with those nations, the spokesman said.

The commission plan for 1985 calls for the hosting of, or the sending of its delegations to, about a dozen UNESCO-related events. Included among these are:

- the regional training seminar of teacher education in physical education and sports in Asia and the Pacific (Seoul, May)
- the fifth conference of ministers of education and those responsible for education planning in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, February)
- the fourth International Conference on Adult Education (Paris, October)
- the World Youth Congress (Barcelona, Spain, July)
- the UNESCO workshop on engineering consultancy in Asia and the Pacific (Seoul, May)
- the meeting on a regional network of teaching and research units in scientific and technolgoical development policies (Beijing, March)
- the fourth Asian Regional Assembly of the International Council of Museum (Moscow, October)
- the 23rd session of the UNESCO General Conference (Sofia, Bulgaria, October).

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY TO HOLD TALKS WITH FRANCE, OTHERS

SK240051 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean electronics industry plans to hold trade talks with France, the United States and Britain this year to negotiate the export of the nation's electronic goods to those countries, Electronic Industries Association of Korea (EIAK) officials said Thursday.

The Korea-France Electronic Council meeting, scheduled for Paris in May, is expected to focus on negotiations over the methods of France's import restriction on Korean-made radios, black-and-white television sets and wristwatches, the officials said.

Also, the Korea-U.S. Electronic Council conference will be held in Washington, D.C., in June, and the Korea-Britain Electronic Council meeting is scheduled for London in October.

In the annual London meeting, the Korean side is expected to request an increase in Britain's import quotas on Korean-made black-and-white TVs and other electronic products.

Britain's import quotas for the Korean-made sets stood at 165,000 units in 1984 and at 430,000 this year.

Meanwhile, the Korean electronics industry will move to strengthen the country's private trade with Asian nations by dispatching its delegation to Tokyo in October to take part in the biennial Asian Electronic Union Conference.

The Korean industry will also send a trade mission to the United States in a bid to cope with that nation's annual investigation into the dumping of Korean-made color TV sets on the U.S. market, the officials said. The investigation is slated for December.

CSO: 4100/162

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom flew into Seoul yesterday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong. He was accompanied by his wife and a seven-member retinue including ranking officials of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The Swedish minister will make an observation tour of the truce village of Panmunjom and the National Museum. Tomorrow, he will hold business talks with Foreign Minister Yi on ways of promoting the bilateral cooperation in political and economic sectors. The two ministers will compare notes on overall international political circumstances with major emphasis on the Korean peninsula and the north European situation. Minister Yi is expected to brief the Swedish minister on Seoul's efforts to achieve the peaceful unification through dialogue and the latest North Korean rejection of the inter-Korean talks. The Swedish minister will also pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and meet with some ranking economic officials to discuss stepped-up collaboration in economic sector. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

OLYMPICS TO BRING ROK INTO 'BLACK'--Pusan, Korea, 25 Jan (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said Friday that the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games will bring Korea into the black. The 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul, will give Korea the opportunity to make the transition from a debtor to a creditor nation and from a developing to a developed nation, No said. His comments came at a luncheon meeting with about 80 educational leaders in Pusan, a port city 320 kilometers south of Seoul. No also serves as the president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association. The SLOOC president called on the leaders to help make the two international sports events a success. Because North Korea may try to sabotage the Asiad and Olympiad, South Koreans should unite in order to avert North Korean provocations. Before the meeting, No visited Pusan National University, where he met about 130 university athletes undergoing winter training. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 25 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/162

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

LARGE-SCALE ECONOMIC MISSIONS TO BE SENT ABROAD

SK250252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--In a bid to attract more foreign capital into South Korea, the government plans to dispatch large-scale investment promotion missions abroad this year, government sources said Friday.

To be composed of government officials and business representatives, the missions will tour Japan, Hong Kong, the United States and some West European countries and will hold talks with investors there on possible areas in Korea for their investment, the sources said.

Expected to be included in the areas are high-tech industry and Olympics-related business, the sources added. Seoul is the venue for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics.

In order to improve the nation's international balance of payments and foreign-debt structure, the government hopes to draw in foreign investment of 450 million U.S. dollars in 1985, or 7.8 percent of the year's total foreign capital requirement.

The first of the projected missions will travel to such major Japanese cities as Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya March 6-16 to promote Japan's investment in Korea, the sources said.

The Korea-Japan Economic Association will organize the first mission, which will comprise 100-150 representatives from the government and private sector, the sources said.

Another large-scale delegation will be organized by the Korea Traders Association in April or May to attract investors in Hong Kong and some West European countries to Korea, the sources said.

Also envisioned are three to four missions to the United States. These will focus on encouraging U.S. investors to take part in special areas in Korea, including high-tech industry, the sources said.



Meanwhile, the government plans to further liberalize foreign investment and simplify procedures in the introduction of foreign capital, the sources said. The plan calls for a boost in the nation's foreign investment liberalization ratio from the current 66 percent to 72 percent by the end of the year, the sources added.

CSO: 4100/162

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MORE THAN 7 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN IMPORTED IN 1984

SK250312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea imported more than seven million tons of grain last year, worth 1.21 billion U.S. dollars, down 5 percent in value and 5.7 percent in volume from 1983, statistics showed Friday.

Compiled by the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, the statistics disclosed that the import of corn for feeding stock declined to 3.1 million tons (482 million dollars worth) in 1984 from 4.2 million tons (628 million dollars worth) in 1983. This was apparently due to the government's measure to divert domestically-produced barley from use for human consumption to the status of feed for animals and a raw material for alcohol.

Thus, the total import of grain for animal feed decreased to 4.3 million tons from 4.5 million tons in 1983, while the cost increased to 755 million dollars from 732 million dollars in 1983 because of increased grain prices, the statistics showed.

In value of imports, corn totaled 482 million dollars; wheat 303 million dollars (1.8 million tons); soy beans 228 million dollars (731,000 tons); and other grains, including African millet and rye, 201 million dollars (1.4 million tons).

To curtail grain imports this year, the Korean ministry will raise the appropriation of barley for animal feed and raw material for alcohol to 1.53 million sum (one sum equals about 144 kilograms) from 667,000 sum last year, a ministry official said.

The official also said that the ministry will increase the import of relatively cheap African millet and rye in a bid to lower corn import to 60 percent from the current 90-percent level.

Korea's imports of grain have gradually increased since the late 1970's--from 465 million dollars worth in 1978 to 952 million dollars worth in 1979, 1.02 billion dollars worth in 1980, 1.04 billion dollars worth in 1982 and 1.28 billion dollars worth in 1983.

CSO: 4100/162

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTRY CALLS FOR PRODUCTION TIES WITH CARIBBEAN NATIONS

SK230204 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The government plans to tie up with Caribbean Basin countries to tide over the rising protectionist trend in the United States against Korean exports.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday the government will encourage manufacturing companies to produce goods in Caribbean countries for export to the United States.

Export items produced in those countries, the official said, are exempt from U.S. customs duties and quotas under the U.S. program of the Caribbean Basin initiatives to help Central American nations.

The government will send a business delegation, headed by Second Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Uk-sop, to six Caribbean Basin countries next month, he said.

He said the delegation will include officials from the Ministries of Trade and Industry and Finance, the International Economic Policy Council, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp., the Korean Traders Association and representatives of about 20 companies.

The delegation will conduct feasibility studies in Costa Rica, Panama, Belize, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica to determine what commodities to produce in the countries.

The official said the government has been requested by these countries to promote joint ventures designed to promote exports to the United States.

Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Jose Guitierrez came to Seoul last December to make such a request to the Korean Government. He also called for bilateral cooperation in agro-fisheries.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong also discussed the issue of joint venture investments in Haiti when the foreign minister of that Caribbean country, Jean-Robert Estime, visited Seoul last July.

Another ministry official said Korean exports are expected to meet rising trade barriers in the United States this year, recalling that Korea suffered from U.S. antidumping charges against the exports of color TV sets and other items last year.

Korean companies, he said, will be able to detour the trade barriers if they join up with Caribbean countries because their exports to the United States through these countries will not be affected by U.S. quotas and customs duties.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST KOREAN-PRODUCED OIL TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER

SK280311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 28 January (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's drive to develop oil-fields abroad is likely to enter the full-fledged stage this year with the first Korean-produced oil scheduled to arrive in the country this October, Energy and Resources Ministry and industry sources said Monday.

Two domestic oil drilling companies are negotiating with Malaysia and Indonesia to add two new potential oilfields to the five overseas oil exploration projects that Korean firms currently participate in.

Since the engagement in February of 1982 of the Kodeco Energy Co. in the development of Indonesia's Madura oilfield, Korean concerns have taken part in oil exploration projects in North Yemen's Marib, the U.S. state of Oklahoma, Indonesia's Adang and Mauritania.

The Samsung Business Group, one of Korea's leading conglomerates, received an offer from the state-run Malaysian oil company, Petronas, earlier this month to develop the Sarawak oilfield jointly, the sources said.

While negotiating a contract with Petronas, the group has been considering extending any partnership agreement for the project to the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp. as well.

Another major Korean business group, Daewoo, has already conducted a seismic survey of the Indonesian Nauka Block and is now negotiating with the Conoco Corp. of the United States on equity shares in its development project, the sources said.

The group is expected to start drilling in the area soon and is seeking to take on another Korean firm, Kyugin Energy Co., Ltd, as a second partner.

Meanwhile, Kodeco is expected to start the shipment of oil from Madura to Korea by October at the latest, the sources said. The company borrowed 27 million U.S. dollars from Citi Bank of the United States in December of 1984 to commence production there of 10,000 barrels to 15,000 barrels of oil daily.

CSO: 4100/170

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S.--Seoul, 21 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea registered a record surplus of 3.5 billion dollars worth of trade with the United States last year, the Trade and Commerce Industry announced Monday. The nation's export to the United States exceeded 10 billion dollars worth, up 37 percent from the previous year. Those exports accounted for 37 percent of the nation's total exports last year. Korea recorded its first trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States in 1982. The government is considering various measures to prevent bilateral trade friction resulting from the surplus. The measures now under consideration include the boosting of the nation's import liberation ratio, the lowering of tariff rates and the granting of foreign intellectual and material property rights, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

PACIFIC ISLAND CONSTRUCTION MARKETS--Seoul, 24 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean construction companies began full-scale efforts last year to enter Pacific island markets like those of Guam, Saipan and Tinian, it was learned here Thursday. Industry sources said that with word that U.S. military facilities in Guam and Tinian were to be expanded, Korean construction companies started preparations to receive orders there beginning in the latter half of 1984. According to the sources, the Samwhan Corp, which has already received 6.5 million-dollar order, plans to open branch office on one of the Pacific islands, while Hanil Development Co Ltd and Dongsan Construction Co Ltd are struggling to get multi-million-dollar orders from American forces there. The sources said the total amount of orders from such islands as Guam, Tinian, Saipan and Rota, could reach 150 million dollars this year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

CRUDE OIL IMPORTS--Seoul, 22 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea imported about 200 million barrels of crude oil last year, worth 5.7 billion U.S. dollars, an Energy and Resources Ministry tally showed Tuesday. Last year's oil imports represented a 3.4 percent gain over 1983, when Korea bought 192.9 million barrels from abroad. About 131 million barrels (of the 1984 total 66.5 percent) were imported from the Middle East, compared with 74 percent last year. The government's target ceiling for the import of Middle East oil was 68 percent. The reduced dependence on Middle East oil was largely the result of increased oil imports from Indonesia and Malaysia, the official said. Korea imported crude oil from 11 countries last year--Iran, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Indonesia, Kuwait, Egypt, Libya, Malaysia, Brunei, Ecuador and Mexico. Korea

also purchased 43.7 million barrels on international spot markets, which accounted for 21.9 percent of the total, according to the tally. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 22 Jan 85 SK]

MANPOWER EXPORT--Seoul, 23 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea will venture into South-east Asia, Africa and Latin America in an effort to diversify markets for and step up the volume of its manpower export, the Labor Ministry said Wednesday. In a meeting held Tuesday at the ministry, officials finalized a plan to diversify Korea's labor market abroad, so far largely centered on the Middle East, and to send more Koreans abroad by creating special projects there, it said. The expansion of markets was largely motivated by the economic recession now prevailing in the Middle East, it added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 23 Jan 85 SK]

ROK, JAPAN FISHERIES MEETING--Seoul, 23 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold a joint fisheries committee meeting in Seoul January 28-30, the National Fisheries Administration announced Wednesday. In the annual meeting, representatives will discuss the results of a joint survey on fisheries resources in the off-limits waters between the two countries. The prevention of accidents involving fishing boats of the neighboring nations also will be on the agenda, the administration said. Fisheries Administration Deputy Administrator Lee Chong-hui will lead a 21-member Korean delegation to the meeting, while 17 Japanese officials will be headed by Saito Tatsuo, deputy director-general of his nation's fisheries agency. The binational fisheries committee was created in 1965 under terms of the Korea-Japan fisheries agreement signed earlier that year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 23 Jan 85 SK]

TRADE CENTERS ABROAD--Seoul, 25 Jan (YONHAP)--The Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) will set up trade centers in Tunisia, the Dominican Republic and the Sudan during the first quarter of the year to explore new markets for Korean products, KOTRA President Han Pong-su said here Friday. In a report of the KOTRA's 1985 plans to Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, Han also said that in order to redress Korea's chronic trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan, the corporation will actively support the sales activities in Japan of Korean businesses by holding business talks in several Japanese cities, including Tokyo and Osaka, while doing its utmost to attract Japanese buying missions to Korea. Also, in order to help develop new products, the corporation will hold 11 domestic exhibitions this year and will take part in 18 shows abroad, Han said. Han reported that the KOTRA plans to arrange about 37,500 deals for the nation's small and medium firms this year as part of its efforts to boost the companies' exports. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 25 Jan 85 SK]

1984 CONTAINER EXPORTS--Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--South Korea's container exports last year totaled 360 million U.S. dollars worth, up 104 percent from 1983, a business source said here Saturday. The figure surpassed the 1984 target of 230 million dollars worth by 55 percent. The increase last year largely resulted from expanded world trade, the source said. The prospects for brisk container exports this year are less bright, however, due to an anticipated drop-off in world trade, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]

ELECTRONICS EXPORT TARGET--Seoul, 26 January (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean electronics industry has set its export value target for 1985 at 6 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 30.4 percent from last year's 4.6 billion dollars worth, business sources here said Saturday. The 1985 figure breaks down into 5.5 billion dollars for electronic goods and 500 million dollars for home appliances, the sources said. The figure compares favorably with the country's 1984 exports of textile products, worth 6.5 billion dollars, which topped the value list for the nation's 10 major export items last year. If the nation's growth rate for electronic goods export continues to rise, electronic products could rank first on Korea's major export items list in 2 or 3 years, the sources said. Despite rising protectionist measures in advanced countries, the domestic electronics industry should achieve the 1985 export target by developing such new items as very large-scale integrated circuits and video tape recorders and by opening up new markets, the sources indicated. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS--Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--The Export-Import Bank of Korea will lend a total of 960 billion won (about 1.16 billion U.S. dollars; 1 dollar is worth about 830 won) to Korean exporters this year, Pak Song-sang, president of the EXIM Bank, said Friday. The figure represents an increase of 13 percent from 1984. In a briefing of Finance Minister Kim Man-che on the bank's operation schedule for this year, Pak said that those companies that export idle industrial facilities and heavy industrial products on a deferred payment basis will be the major recipients of the bank's fund. The EXIM Bank will also provide financial back up to Korean firms seeking from abroad, Pak said. Of the loan total, the bank has allocated 855 billion won for its export fund, 60 billion won for its technical fund and 30 billion won for its investment fund, Pak explained. The bank has also set aside 1.8 trillion won for its export insurance fund for 1985, up 44 percent from the year before. Meanwhile, Kim called on the bank to increase export financing for some technology-intensive commodities and other goods developed by small companies. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]

CUSTOMS REFUNDS--Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government gave importers of raw materials reimbursements totaling more than 1 trillion won (about 1.2 billion U.S. dollars; 1 dollar is worth 830 won) for customs duties last year. The total, which increased 20.8 percent from 1983, accounted for 42 percent of the duties imposed last year by the office of customs administration, a customs official said Saturday. As a result, customs duties levied last year totaled 1.6 trillion won (1.9 billion dollars), an increase of only 8.9 percent from 1983. The official attributed the sharp rise in refunded customs duties to the mass importation of raw materials used in the manufacturing of export commodities. Imports of these raw materials last year totaled more than 12.3 billion dollars worth, a rise of 31.90 percent from last year. Imports of raw materials accounted for 42.3 percent of the nation's 29.2 billion dollars worth of commodity exports last year. [Excerpt] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1026 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]



OIL IMPORTS DECLINE--Seoul, 28 January (YONHAP)--South Korea's import of crude oil from the Middle East declined remarkably last year, while its import from other areas increased, it was learned here Monday. Statistics published by the Ministry of Energy and Resources showed that Korea imported 199.68 million barrels of crude oil last year, 66.5 percent of which came from the Middle East. In 1983, the crude oil imported from the same region accounted for 74 percent of a total of 192.97 million barrels. Meanwhile, the import of crude from places other than the Middle East increased by 31.3 percent from 1983, in line with the government policy of import source diversification. By nation, Korea's import included 39.82 million barrels from Iran, 35.77 million barrels from Saudi Arabia and 24.09 million barrels from Oman. [Text]  
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0858 GMT 28 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/170

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YIM CHUN-CHU ADDRESSES PYONGYANG RALLY

SK230438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0757 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, at a rally held on 22 January at the 8 February Cultural House in Pyongyang--live]

[Text] Comrades: Today, we significantly greet the day marking the 60th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's beginning of the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation under magnificent circumstances in which all workers and youths of the country are waging a vigorous struggle to effect a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, in accordance with the political call of the party. [applause]

Marking this day, our people, juveniles, youths, and students are surging with endlessly deep emotions and overflowing with a burning resolve to further devote their loyalty to the great leader and our glorious party. [applause]

The 1,000-ri road for national liberation, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally trod, was a glorious path along which a new history dawned on the road ahead of our people and a brilliant course in which a new era opened in the Korean revolution. [applause]

Having been born to a family that was patriotic and revolutionary over generations, the respected and beloved leader grew to be a peerless patriot and great revolutionary through a practical course in which he was steadily educated by his parents and learned from his father's revolutionary activities in his childhood. At the age of 12, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left [words indistinct] to embark upon the 1,000-ri journey for learning with a lofty determination to directly experience the ordeals and sufferings of the country and the nation and to learn more about our country in accordance with Mr Kim Hyong-chik's intention and came to Mangyongdae, his beloved hometown. [applause]

In this course of this journey, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to firmly possess the spirit of ardently loving the fatherland and the people and a great will for certainly restoring the lost fatherland, and strengthened his iron will. Through a course in which he steadily studied, energetically quested for knowledge, and experienced the miserable reality of the fatherland, which was groaning under oppression by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who came to the fatherland, cherished deeply in his heart belief that the brigandish Japanese imperialists could be defeated with our people's own strength and national liberation could be surely achieved. Upon hearing the sad news that his father was arrested again by the Japanese imperialist police wretches, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was fostering a great revolutionary will to save the destiny of the fatherland and the people, embarked upon the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation on 22 January 1925, seen off by his beloved grandparents, relatives, and friends. He crossed the Amnok River again, pledging to return home after defeating the Japanese imperialists and achieving the country's liberation without fail.

Recollecting that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said: At the age of 14, I crossed the Amnok River, firmly determined not to return home until Korea was liberated. At that time, I, though a little boy, could not hold back sadness when I thought of when I would talk in this land again and of when I would return to this land, where I had grown up and where the graves of my ancestors were located.

The 1,000-ri journey for national liberation, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made, was an event of great significance in the destiny of our nation and the development of the Korean revolution. [applause]

The 1,000-ri road toward liberation was a significant course that occupied a brilliant position in the half-a-century-long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader. This road was also a historic course that ushered in the new period of a basic change in the development of the Korean revolution and of the youth movement in our country. [applause]

When the great leader ushered in the new era of the Korean revolution by traversing the 1,000-ri road toward liberation, the dawning ray illuminated the future path of our fatherland and people. Following this, the dawning ray of victory began to illuminate the Korean communist movement. [applause]

The 1,000-ri road of liberation traversed by the great leader was a brilliant course that showed to revolutionaries, who struggled to oppose the imperialist aggressors and to achieve the independence of the country, and especially to youths and students of the new generation, the manner in which revolutionaries should live and struggle. [applause]

The revolutionary trait displayed by the great leader while traversing the 1,000-ri road of liberation was an example that youths and students should follow in firmly preparing themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and was a source vigorously encouraging all of us to show endless loyalty to the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

Since the great leader traversed the 1,000-ri road of liberation, our people and youths and students of the new generation have traversed the single glorious road of victory, upholding the revolutionary banner of chuche Korea under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

Having crossed the Yalu River, with warm love for the fatherland and firm faith in the revolution, the great leader firmly consolidated the international force of the Korean revolution by energetically carrying out arduous underground revolutionary activities in broad areas, including Hwajon, Musong, and Jilin. After calling for the formation of an avant-garde organization of the revolution to wage the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with a correct fighting program--to pioneer the new road of the revolution--the great leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union--a true communist-type revolutionary organization seen for the first time in our country--on 17 October 1926.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a historic declaration of the new start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. [applause]

After forming the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the great leader developed and led young generations, which would take the lead in the Korean revolution, by organizing many revolutionary organizations, such as the Saenal Juvenile, anti-Japanese youth, and Korean communist youth leagues.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the Korean revolution under the socialist banner, the basic defects of the Nationalist movement and the initial stages of the communist movement in our country were overcome, many communists of the new generation, who were not contaminated by all evil practices, were nurtured, and a great change took place in our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

At the Kalun meeting held in the summer of 1930, the great leader set forth the chuche line of the Korean revolution and personally organized the first chuche-type party organization with the core members of the communist youth and anti-Japanese youth leagues. [applause]

Having firmly developed the chuche force of our revolution through arduous underground revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song activated the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932--the first permanent revolutionary armed forces in our country. Thus, he organized and led the armed anti-Japanese struggle. [applause]

The activation of the KPRA and the commencement of the armed anti-Japanese struggle were the brilliant implementation of the great plan that the great leader had developed while traversing the 1,000-ri road of liberation and while carrying out arduous underground revolutionary activities. This was a historic event raising our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the Korean communist movement to a new, higher stage. [applause]

By victoriously organizing and leading the 15-year-long arduous armed anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly fulfilled the historic pledge he had made before the people while traversing the 1,000-ri road of liberation. Thus, he opened a broad way for our people to build an independent and prosperous new Korea. [applause]

Comrades, a change of the century has taken place in our fatherland since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated the country through his 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--by pioneering the new future path of the Korean revolution through traversing the 1,000-ri road of liberation. In the course of this struggle and journey, the Korean youth movement has continuously developed to a high stage, along with the overall revolutionary struggle of our people. [applause]

While always attaching great significance to the role of youths in social revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brightly illuminated the future path of youth organizations in our country in every stage of the development of the revolution and wisely led them, saying that when youths develop themselves vigorously and healthily, the country becomes powerful and prosperous. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped all youths in our country make their political life shine by joining the LSWYK and Juvenile Corps organizations and has established a most advanced educational system based on the tradition of training the people that he personally developed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thus, he has helped all members of the new generation healthily develop themselves into members of a new reserve unit and a reliable force that will assume responsibility for the future of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only provided various state policies to ensure that, in the bosom of the party, our new generations can study to their hearts' content, vigorously and valiantly grow up, and prepare themselves to become useful and able socialist and communist constructors with mental, moral, and physical attributes, but has also constantly extended fatherly love and concern to ensure that they can lead a happy life without any envy. [applause]

Defining the completion of the revolutionary cause by the working class, generation after generation, as the fundamental mission of the revolutionary movement, our party has built the LSWYK as a political organization inheriting the chuche cause and has vigorously led the Korean youth movement to constant development in conformity with the demands of the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our LSWYK and Juvenile Corps organizations have been firmly built as mighty political units excellently upholding and following our party's revolutionary cause. As a result, all youths and juveniles are today vigorously growing up as reserve units emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit engraved by the great leader on the

road of 1,000 ri for national liberation and reliably inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche created by the leader in the Paektu forests.

The 1,000-ri explorative march for learning and the 1,000-ri march for national liberation amid the flames of the movement to emulate the glorious boyhood of the great leader has been organized and carried out as a traditional work of the LSWYK. In this march, numerous youths, juveniles, and students have cultivated their loyalty to the party and the leader and have fostered a strong revolutionary will. [applause]

This year, when we greet the 60th anniversary of the great leader's act of embarking on the 1,000-ri road toward national liberation, all youths, juveniles, and students throughout the country conducted the march of loyalty under the slogans "Let us emulate the great leader" and "Let us traverse the single road of loyalty along the party center forever." They thus conducted the explorative march on an unprecedentedly large scale.

In the course of the explorative march of loyalty, all youths, juveniles, and students have deeply emulated the lofty revolutionary will of the great leader and have more firmly asserted their determination to be loyal in order to brilliantly inherit the revolutionary cause of chuche forever.

Today, our growing new generations and their revolutionary organizations, namely the LSWYK and Juvenile Corps organizations, have firmly developed as the inheritors of our revolution and the political reserve units of the party. All youths, juveniles, and students have been firmly fostered as developed socialists and communists mentally, morally, and physically. This is precisely a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has constantly led our revolution and the movement of youths and juveniles of our country on the single road of victory for 60 years since he embarked on the road of 1,000 ri for national liberation. It is also a noble result of the energetic guidance of our party in brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented ideology of the movement of youths and juveniles created by the leader. [applause]

At this significant meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the road of 1,000 ri for national liberation, I extend the highest honor and the warmest gratitude, as well as the infinite reverence and burning loyalty to the entire people, youths, and juveniles throughout the country, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened the epoch of our revolution under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, who has wisely led the communist movement and the youth movement of our country to the single road of constant victory and glory, and who has, thereby, provided our people, youths, and juveniles with boundless happiness. [applause]

Comrade, today, the youths, juveniles, and students of our country are faced with the honorable duty of inheriting and completing to the end the glorious chuche revolutionary cause created by the great leader while embarking on the road of 1,000 ri for national liberation 60 years ago. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation is not only the greatest revolutionary task facing youths in our times, but is an honorable mission of the LSWYK.

All youths and juveniles should deeply recognize that they are precisely the replacements of our revolution and the masters of the future and should firmly prepare themselves to become chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. Thus, they should excellently perform their lofty mission and duties for the fatherland and the people.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the most basic trait that should be possessed by the inheritors of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause. Youths, juveniles, and students should deeply possess loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party as their firm revolutionary faith and obligation and should become resolute and firm revolutionaries who safeguard and defend the party and the leader with their lives politically and ideologically, under all circumstances. [applause]

Youths, juveniles, and students should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary idea of our party--the chuche idea--should deeply master the brilliant achievements in struggle of the party and its rich experiences, should always uphold the party's leadership, and, thus, should struggle for the victory of chuche Korea.

Vigorously waging the movement to emulate the glorious boyhood of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an important task to prepare youths, juveniles, and students to become genuine inheritors. Therefore, by upholding the slogan of loyalty, "Let us emulate the glorious boyhood of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and by further deepening this movement, youths, juveniles, and students should firmly prepare themselves to become chuche-type communist revolutionary fighters [applause].

Firmly and resolutely safeguarding and defending the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly inheriting and developing it is a lofty duty of youths, juveniles, and students--who are the inheritors of the revolution--and the movement of socialist working youths. All youths, juveniles, and students should more firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition of our country, should resolutely safeguard and defend it, and should thoroughly embody it is their work and lives. [applause]

By more actively participating in the explorative march of the 1,000-ri road for learning and the 1,000-ri road for national liberation, youths, juveniles, and students should deeply master the respected and beloved leader's far-sighted revolutionary intent while traversing this historic road and strengthen and achieve their own ideology and revolutionary tempering.

By further strengthening education on communism and education on socialist patriotism on the basis of revolutionary education and class education among youths, juveniles, and students, the LSWYK organizations should ensure that they fervently love and resolutely defend the most superior socialist system and revolutionary gains and that they hate all sorts of class enemies, including imperialists, to the end and resolutely struggle against them. [applause]

By upholding the slogan of our party, "Study first," and energetically conducting study, all students should possess useful technological knowledge for the revolution and construction.

The LSWYK and Juvenile Corps organizations should ensure that youths, juveniles and students treasure the interests of society and groups, think much of revolutionary obligation and popular propriety, and show a fine example in abiding by public morality and social order through the strengthening of education in communist morality, and that they temper their physical strength through the popularization of sports and the inclusion of sports as a routine part of life in order to firmly prepare themselves for labor and national defense. [applause]

Strengthening organizational life is an important way to foster youths, juveniles, and students into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

All youths, juveniles, and students should have a correct view organizational view, faithfully participate in organizational life in the LSWYK and juvenile corps organizations, and, thus, constantly revolutionize themselves.

At the 14th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the militant task of effecting new upsurges in socialist economic construction by giving priority to the mining industry and railway transportation and by further pushing ahead with the metal industry and, at the same time, called for the entire party and all the people to unanimously rise up in the struggle to carry out this task.

In this year, when we will significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, all youths should more vigorously wage the movement to create the "speed of the eighties" on all fronts of socialist construction and, thus, should more highly demonstrate the honor of being the main forces in carrying out socialist economic construction and the shock brigade in implementing party policy. [applause]

Members of the LSWYK and youths should vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example set by unheralded heroes, should constantly push ahead with the youth shock brigade movement, the youth honor guard movement, and various other revolutionary movements, including the good deeds movement, and, thus, should ensure that more core youth elements and young heroes emerge.



The defense of the fatherland is the most honorable and sacred duty of youths. Members of the LSWYK and youths should always maintain an alert and mobilized posture in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and should always be prepared so that they can firmly defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the enemies.

For the growing generations today, nothing is as honorable and rewarding as vigorously advancing along the single road of the revolution, upholding our glorious party. [applause]

The future of our people, youths, and juveniles who are vigorously advancing under the ever-victorious banner of the WPK is infinitely bright and promising and only greater victory and glory await us. [applause]

Let us all deeply cherish burning loyalty to our party and vigorously struggle under the leadership of our glorious party to further bring into bloom the lofty revolutionary intent of the great leader, which ripened on his road of 1,000 ri for national liberation and to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause; cheers] Long live the WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause; cheers]

CSO: 4110/074

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG MARCH

SK221254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 21 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 22 January Editorial: "Let Us Stoutly Advance Along the Single Road of Revolution Pioneered by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Today, our fatherland is placed in a great heyday. When a march toward the completion of the revolutionary cause is being vigorously accelerated under the slogan of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea and a resplendent vista is being unfolded on the road ahead of the fatherland and the nation, we mark the 60th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's march along the 1,000-ri road for national liberation. The 1,000-ri road for national liberation, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song trod, was a glorious path which illuminated the dawn of a new history of the road ahead of our nation and a brilliant course which opened a new era of chuche in the Korean revolution.

On 22 January 1925, 60 years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, cherishing a great will for national liberation, left Mangyongdae and embarked upon the 1,000-ri road for national liberation. This was an event of great significance in pioneering the destiny of the Korean revolution and the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We could not idly look at the bestial atrocities of the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors and the miserable tragedy of the fellow countrymen who had lost their country and were suffering misery and starvation in the midst of disdain and inhospitality. We embarked upon the road of struggle with a firm determination to certainly smash the Japanese imperialist aggressors, restore the lost fatherland, and save the people from distress.

At that time, the reality of our country, which was trampled underfoot by foreign imperialists, was indeed miserable and dark. In this period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had been born to a family that had been patriotic and revolutionary for generations and had received a revolutionary education, keenly felt the national tragedy of having lost the country, and began treading the 1,000-ri road for national liberation, pledging to return without fail to the fatherland after liberating it.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's march along the 1,000-ri road for national liberation, a bright light was shed on the road of the Korean revolution and national revival. All victories attained in our revolution and construction and the happiness enjoyed by our people are linked to the historic day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked upon the rugged 1,000-ri road with a great will for national liberation.

The 60 years from the moment the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked upon the 1,000-ri road for national liberation up to today, have been made to shine as a brilliant path along which the leader has been brought up to be an outstanding leader of the revolution and has led our people to the single road of victory, pioneering the road of the Korean revolution. This whole course has been a proud revolutionary road along which the *chuche* idea, a great guiding idea of the revolution, was created and has been embodied. Along this road, an end was put to the long history of national ordeals, the historic cause of national liberation was accomplished, and our country has been turned into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defense socialist power.

In the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created an immortal revolutionary tradition in which the *chuche* cause can win one victory after another. Thanks to this revolutionary tradition, our people could resplendently realize the cause of founding the party, the country, and the army even under very complicated circumstances after liberation and have been able to firmly retain the life of our revolution.

Proceeding from the stand that our revolution should be carried out by our people's own strength, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has pioneered a rugged road of revolution and has powerfully accelerated socialist construction by mobilizing the strength of the people, always staying with them. Thanks to this leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, many-stage complicated and difficult revolutionary tasks have been successfully realized in our country and a people's paradise has been built in this land which was dominated by backwardness and poverty. This radical change in the advance of our revolution and in the status of the nation cannot be conceived without the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has firmly led our people to the correct road of revolution, pioneering it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the van of our revolution early on, has led the Korean revolution to the single road of victory for a long historical period, and has laid a solid foundation for the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause. This is an imperishable achievement attained by him.

Our people have advanced far along the road of revolution pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. However, our revolution has not yet ended. Today, we are assigned a historic task of completing the *chuche* revolutionary cause by powerfully advancing along the road pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should brilliantly complete the socialist and communist cause--the chuche revolutionary cause--by continuing to unyieldingly fight along the road of revolution which began at Mt Paektu.

The road of revolution pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a way for a sacred struggle to complete the socialist and communist cause by unceasingly advancing the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea. Only when we continue to stoutly advance along this road can we resplendently realize the far-sighted program which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded after taking the van of the revolution early on.

What is important in perfecting the revolutionary cause along the road of revolution pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to defend, safeguard, and make shine the leader's revolutionary idea and achievements. The revolutionary cause of the leader, who first pioneered the road of revolution, and his revolutionary achievements are the most precious asset in perfecting the revolutionary cause. The course in which the revolutionary cause has victoriously advanced and perfected along the road pioneered by the leader is a path along which the leader's revolutionary idea and achievements are brilliantly defended, inherited, and developed.

The chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the unitary guiding idea of our party and revolution. All party members and workers should firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and our party's ideological theories and think and act as demanded by them anywhere and any time. Along with this, they should fully display the spirit of carrying out the revolution in their own manner on the basis of their own strength with a high consciousness of being the masters of the Korean revolution. Furthermore, they should defend the purity of the chuche idea by preventing all impure ideological elements from permeating themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved immortal achievements during the 20-year period of the anti-Japanese struggle and during the 40-year period of creation and construction. We should closely study and master the history of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should resolutely safeguard and make the revolutionary achievements, attained by the leader [word indistinct] endlessly. In particular, we should clearly understand that our country's socialist system has been established at a high cost under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should vigorously struggle to safeguard and firmly consolidate this system.

The revolutionary tradition of our party developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a precious treasure firmly maintaining the life line of our revolution. We should safeguard and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, generation after generation, by positively inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition to meet the requirements of the situation.

It is important to strengthen the ideological indoctrination work of arming party members and workers with the revolutionary tradition in safeguarding, inheriting, and developing the revolutionary tradition. The basic thing in this regard is to concentrate on the work of developing loyalty to the party and the leader.

Party organizations at all levels should greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party by upholding the decision of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and should help party members and workers extensively and profoundly understand the history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious and brilliant revolution. Thus, they should help all party members and workers show loyalty to the revolutionary cause led by the party and the leader with the feeling of pride to carry out the revolution, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem under the leadership of the party, and without the slightest wavering, no matter what wind may blow. In particular, party and LSWYK organizations should help the new generation clearly know the historic root of our party and revolution by strengthening indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition among its members and struggle unyieldingly along the single road of the revolution indicated by the party and the leader, with an unwavering revolutionary spirit. At the same time, by vigorously struggling to materialize the revolutionary tradition in all sectors of social life, they should make the revolutionary fighting spirit that filled the forest of Mt. Paektu spread in society.

Helping members of the new generation firmly prepare themselves in completing the revolutionary cause by inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition poses an important question.

Today, while vigorously carrying out the movement to learn from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious adolescence, our youths are firmly preparing themselves as passionate communist revolutionaries and as members of a force for the construction of socialism and communism who devote themselves to the struggle for the party, for the revolution, for the fatherland, and for the people. This is very worthwhile.

Party and LSWYK organizations should help youths closely master the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that of the leadership of our party and should effectively organize the work of developing a strong will among them and of training them in a revolutionary manner. Thus, they should help members of the new generation prepare themselves as the reliable inheritors of the revolutionary cause. At the same time, by arming youths with the principle of the revolution and with the viewpoint of the working class, they should help them adhere to the revolutionary principle under any difficult and complicated circumstances whatsoever and resolutely struggle to win the victory of the revolution.

Basically, the revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of the leader and the party.

In order to complete the revolutionary cause, following the road pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should follow party leadership loyally.

Our party is the staff headquarters of the Korean revolution and is the organizer and guide of all victories of our revolution. The road led by our party is the continuation of the road pioneered and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Therefore, there is no more important question than to be faithful to the leadership of the party in completing the chuche cause. In order to resolutely safeguard the party and to hold party leadership in high esteem, all cadre and party members and workers should unite around the party much more firmly.

The banner of unity--this is the banner of revolution and victory that we should always hold aloft. We should firmly unite around the party center with a firm will to firmly trust and follow our party, leader [suryong], and leader [yongdoja] to the end under any difficult and complicated circumstances whatsoever. Thus, we should firmly guarantee the political and ideological unity and pureness of our party. By deeply understanding that there should be no stalemate or sense of contentedness in this work, party organizations should continuously and vigorously forge ahead with the work of strengthening the unity of the party.

Party organizations should help party members and workers correctly acknowledge the greatness and invincible might of our party and the wise nature of its leadership.

Party leadership of the revolution and construction is achieved through the struggle to implement party lines, decisions, and directives.

All sectors and units should regard party policies, decisions, and directives as an absolute truth and should establish the revolutionary spirit of implementing these policies, decisions, and directives unconditionally and thoroughly in a timely manner by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance. For the time being, we should concentrate on thoroughly performing the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message and by the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee and on implementing the decision of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Thus, we should make the glorious history of our party shine and vigorously demonstrate the justness and invincibility of the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, there is a bright prospect before us, and our revolutionary struggle has become much more worthwhile. There will always be victories and glory on the future path of our people vigorously advancing toward completing the chuche cause under the tested leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4110/074

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS WRITE ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG MARCH

SK221106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--All papers here today editorially call for staunchly advancing along the road of revolution hewn by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" on which he left from Mangyong-dae on January 22, 1925, with a high aim of liberating the country.

Noting that his start on the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" was a significant event in shaping the destiny of the Korean revolution and nation, the editorial of NODONG SINMUN says:

Tragic and dark was the situation in our country under the jackboots of the foreign imperialists in those days. At that time Comrade Kim Il-song who was born and received revolutionary education in a family which had been patriotic and revolutionary through generations keenly sensed the sorrows of a ruined nation and made the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation," firmly vowing to liberate the country at all costs.

This marked a bright dawn on the road of the liberation of Korea and national revival. All the victories achieved in the Korean revolution and construction and happiness of our people are linked with the historic day when Comrade Kim Il-song began treading the thorny road extending one thousand ri with the ambitious intention to liberate the country.

The sixty years since he started on the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" are shining as a glorious course in which he grew to be an outstanding leader of revolution and has led the Korean people along the road of victory, hewing the path of the Korean revolution.

The whole course covered by him is a proud road of revolution on which the chuche idea, a great guiding idea of the revolution, was founded and has been brought into reality. On this road the long history of national ordeals was terminated, the historic cause of national liberation accomplished and Korea has been turned into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in national defense.

Comrade Kim Il-song established the immortal revolutionary traditions which guarantee a constant victory of the chuche cause of the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Today we are faced with a historic mission to carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion by continuously marching forward with redoubled vigor along the road explored by him, the editorial notes.

It underscores the need to defend and glorify his revolutionary idea and exploits, actively carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions of our party and remain faithful to its leadership.

CSO: 4100/161



N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG MARCH

SK230351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Today is the 60th anniversary of the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" made by the great leader President Kim Il-song, cherishing a far-sighted purpose for the restoration of the country.

The journey is an immortal historic course in which President Kim Il-song walked more than one thousand ri at the age of 13 from Mangyongdae, his birth place, to Badaogou.

When he was 11 (March 1923), President Kim Il-song, upholding the noble intention of his father Kim Hyong-chik, made the thousand-ri long trip from Badaogou to Mangyongdae, determined to experience the tragic realities of national misfortunes and sufferings in the fatherland trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists and to learn mother tongue, history and geography of Korea. Our people call this course "one thousand-ri journey for learning." While studying at Changdok school at that time, President Kim Il-song received news that his father had been rearrested by the Japanese imperialist police. So, he left Mangyongdae on January 22, 1925 and covered another one thousand ri to go back to Badaogou.

He went by train to Kaechon from Pyongyang and arrived in Popyong 13 days later via Huichon, Kanggye and Hwapyong, crossing rugged mountain passes.

He crossed the river Amnok, firmly resolved to come back home after liberating the fatherland at any cost. This course has been recorded in history as "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation."

Korean youth students and school children have traditionally made a march along the course of the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation." To learn from the far-sighted purpose and undying revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song.

A march corps marking the 60th anniversary of the "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" made one thousand-ri long trip from Popyong on the bank of the River Amnok to Pyongyang. A march corps consisting of 6,000

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youth, students and school children selected from all provinces joined the above-mentioned corps in Hyanguan, a stopover on the journey to Pyongyang.

In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the journey all the youth, students and school children across the country made 60-ri march (the figure 60 means 60 years) and organized colorful functions.

The "one thousand-ri journey for national liberation" has been participated in by hundreds of thousands of youth and school children in the past ten years alone.

Especially, ten thousand youth and students throughout the country took part in the march to mark the 50th anniversary of the journey (January 1975).

Besides march corps consisting of thousands of youth and students, those of school children, from respective school or class have left Popyong and Mangyondae, crowding the road of the one thousand-ri journey of the revolution with marchers every day.

Meanwhile, they are engaged in various activities--visits to historic sites associated with the immortal footsteps of President Kim Il-song, meetings evincing their loyal pledge to learn from his younger days, torchlight gatherings, poem recitation, campfiring meetings, etc.

Youth and school children have also made a march along the road of "one thousand-ri journey for learning."

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK251535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 25 January (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article stressing that it is worthwhile for the Korean people to significantly greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the party founding.

The 40th anniversaries are very meaningful holidays in the history of our party and the country, the article notes, and continues:

The national liberation and the party founding brought about radical changes in the life of the Korean people and the development of the Korean revolution.

The cause of national liberation was accomplished and the Chuche-based party founded under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the result that the Korean people came to achieve freedom and liberation, freed from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and to make energetic endeavours for the building of a new society under the banner of the party.

These two anniversaries are of particular significance for the Korean people as they will mark them at a time when the party's foundation has been consolidated as solidly as a rock and the problem of succeeding to the cause of the revolution solved successfully.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted last year a decision to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries and effect a new upsurge in the socialist construction in 1985. This decision calls for further strengthening the Chuche-based revolutionary forces and bringing about changes in the socialist construction in keeping with the demands of the developing revolution and organising celebrations on a high political and ideological level.

It is an honourable task facing the Korean people this year to carry through the decision of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

The thorough fulfillment of the decision carries weighty importance in cementing the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks closely rallied around the party and the leader and more solidly consolidating the political foundations of the Korean revolution.

It is also of great significance in effecting a new great upsurge in the socialist construction and increasing the nation's economic potential.

It carries weighty significance in boosting the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, too.

A thorough implementation of the decision of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee represents a proud and responsible work to highlight the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the party founding as a grand festival of victors and make 1985 a most brilliant year in our fatherland's history. In the course of this worthwhile struggle our people will more powerfully demonstrate the invincibility of the cause of the Korean revolution which was started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. And in this course the inexhaustible superiority and might of our state social system will be more fully demonstrated and big strides forward made in the historic advance of the Korean people to model the whole society on the Chuche Idea.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON PARTY'S INHERITANCE OF CHUCHE LINEAGE

SK241535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday comes out with a signed article headlined "Our Party's Brilliant Inheritance of Lineage of Chuche."

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea is a great party which raised the problem of the inheritance of the party's lineage for the first time in history of the long-drawn revolutionary struggle of the working class and has brilliantly solved it, the article points out the problem has been successfully solved by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The article says:

The lineage of the party is a wealth of the revolution provided by the leader of the working class in the struggle to found and develop the party and start and advance the revolution.

It is our party's exploits performed in glorifying the lineage of Chuche that it clearly expounded its fundamental feature and contents and proved its greatness.

The lineage of Chuche is linked only with the august name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder-leader of our party.

It consists of all the revolutionary wealth gained by Comrade Kim Il-song in person for a long period since he fathered the Chuche Idea and ushered in our revolution.

The exposition of the fundamental feature of the Chuche lineage given by our party makes it possible to ensure the unique nature of the lineage.

As our party indicated, the idea and theory, revolutionary feats and fighting experience of Comrade Kim Il-song and his work method represent the contents of the Chuche lineage.

The party's lineage can demonstrate its tremendous vitality only when it is fully possessed of a wealth for a brilliant settlement of all the theoretical and practical problems arising in consummating the revolutionary cause. The leader's idea and theory are the only guideline in revolution and construction

and his revolutionary feats and fighting experiences a foundation for advancing the revolution and construction to a high stage. And a correct leadership method serves as a weapon for creditably embodying the idea and theory.

As the lineage of our party consists of these three parts, its displays an inexhaustible might in the development and strengthening of the party and the completion of the revolutionary cause.

The exposition of the fundamental feature and contents of the Chuche lineage given by our party enables our people to inherit the party's lineage without the slightest vacillation in any adversity, convinced of its greatness.

Our party has wisely directed the work for steadfastly defending the purity of the Chuche lineage.

The purity of the lineage is what keeps it alive.

Defending the purity of the Chuche lineage means ensuring that not only the present generation but also future generations will take the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song as the eternal guiding idea of the party and steadfastly defend his revolutionary exploits, fighting experiences and work method and carry forward the revolutionary cause of Chuche to completion.

Our party directs great efforts above all to the brilliant inheritance and development of the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle in safeguarding the purity of the party's lineage established by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The course of establishing our party's lineage is a course in which the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle was provided and constantly developed and enriched. Therefore, the problems of inheriting the lineage and the revolutionary tradition are inseparably linked with each other.

The exploits performed by our party centre in adding lustre to the party's lineage also find expression in that it has developed the revolution and construction onto a new higher level by fully embodying the lineage of Chuche.

Our party has thoroughly applied to politics, economy, military affairs, culture, foreign affairs and other fields the rich exploits and fighting experiences gained by Comrade Kim Il-song and the truth and methods of the revolution discovered by him in the last more than half a century of his revolutionary struggle and made it possible to give full play to their vitality. At the same time, it firmly established in the whole party the spirit of working by the example of the great mass leadership shown by Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a fine fruition of the energetic guidance of our party that today the vigorous march of the 80s has been launched under the banner of the three revolutions and the blueprint of communist construction unfolded by Comrade Kim Il-song carried to a successful materialization.

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MARTYRS' CEMETERY REFURBISHED

SK231547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--The revolutionary martyrs cemetery located in the thickly wooded scenic Mt Taesong in the suburbs of Pyongyang is being reconstructed on an expansion basis.

The former cemetery was built in October 1975. At that time one hundred commanders and underground revolutionary fighters who fought in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle displaying boundless fidelity to the great leader President Kim Il-song were interned and their busts were erected there.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated in October 1982 its reconstruction on an expansion basis and its monumentalization in order to convey through all ages the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Thus the new project for reconstructing and expanding the revolutionary martyrs cemetery began in October 1983. Its space extends hundreds of thousands of square metres, of which the area of busts is 2.7 times the former one's.

Giving working guidance to the construction site in person in June last year Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated all problems and ways for the project.

Inspired by his working guidance, the constructors carried out excavation of 350,000 cubic metres of earth, laid a 750 metre long straight road 19 metres wide and completed its paving with stone and earth and building of structures along it in a few months.

Being hastened at the last stage are the assembling of the central steps 250 metres long from the main gate to the top and the stoning of the quarters of education, groups of sculptures and busts.

The construction of the three-storied main gate twice as big as the former one is making a fast progress.

The builders have planted more than 15,000 flowering shrubs and trees along the road from the approach to Mt Taesong to the main gate and created lawns in the bust quarters.

Meanwhile, the artists have nearly completed the busts of revolutionary martyrs and groups of sculptures.

The new revolutionary martyrs cemetery now under reconstruction is one of the monumental edifices which will brilliantly adorn this significant year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation (August 15) and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

CSO: 4100/161



N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

SK211207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea produced 10 million tons of grain last year.

This is over 3 million tons greater than the whole amount of annual grain production in the North and South of Korea before the country's liberation or over 5 times that produced in the northern half of the country right after the liberation.

Excluding orchards, area under industrial crops and sloping hillsides in the highlands Korea has now 1.5 million hectares of cultivated land for safe farming.

The production of 10 million tons of grain from this area is a great event which powerfully demonstrated the correctness and vitality of the agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Agriculture is constantly developing in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

President Kim Il-song propounded the socialist rural theses and paved a bright road for agricultural development by founding the chuche method of farming which makes agricultural production highly intensive and places farming on a scientific and technical basis in conformity with the natural and weather conditions of the country and the biological character of crops in reliance upon modern science and technique.

Upholding the lofty intentions of President Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically directed the work of agriculture to thoroughly apply the chuche method of farming.

He saw to it that crops were rationally distributed on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop in the right time and all farm work was done in a scientific and technical way, while leading the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to powerfully assist the countryside.

Korea has a solid material and technical foundation for constantly boosting agricultural production.

Electrification and irrigation have long been completed in agriculture.

There are more than 1,700 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of hundreds of thousands of chongmi (one chongmi is 10,000 cubic metres) of water, over 25,000 pumping and drainage stations and over 125,000 facilities for using underground water.

This is one of the basic conditions for preventing drought and flood damages and increasing agricultural production.

Thousands of millions of kilowatts of electricity is supplied to agriculture every year.

The comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are nearing completion.

The number of tractors and trucks per 100 hectares of cultivated land has reached 6-7 and 1.5 and a large number of modern farming machines including rice-transplanting machines and threshers have been supplied to the countryside.

Such major farm work as the plowing of paddy and non-paddy fields, transport and rice-threshing has been mechanized at 100 percent, rice-transplanting at 95 percent and harvest at 70 percent.

A sufficient amount of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are supplied to the countryside every year.

High-yielding strains are researched and completed constantly.

As a result, the production of grain is rapidly increasing.

Korea produced 5 million tons of grain in the early 1970s, over 8 million tons in the mid-1970s, and 9.5 million tons in the early 1980s.

She produced 10 million tons of grain last year.

This opens up a bright prospect for the attainment of the 15 million ton target of grain production, a goal for the end of the 1980s.

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PAPER STRESSES NONFERROUS METAL PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts To Further Expand the Nonferrous Metal Production"]

[Text] One of the urgent problems arising in stepping up socialist economic construction while upholding the decisions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the party today is to rapidly expand the production of nonferrous metals.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"We must rapidly expand the nonferrous metal production and develop the work of processing nonferrous metals."

Expanding the nonferrous metal production is coming to the fore as a very important problem arising in the technological progress of the national economy and in the people's livelihood.

Nonferrous metals are the things found in greater demand today when the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the national economy are being accelerated and struggles are being launched to attain the 10 major prospective targets. Only when non-ferrous metals are produced in great quantity can we further step up economic cooperation with many countries of the world, including brotherly nations, can we successfully solve many problems arising in accelerating the socialist economic construction, and can we rapidly improve the people's livelihood.

Having a deep insight into the importance of the nonferrous metal production in the socialist economic construction, the dear comrade Kim Chong-il put great effort into the field of nonferrous metal industry and, in particular, put even greater effort into the Komdok Mine enterprise complex; and he pointed out that the production of lead and zinc had to be expanded.

Herein lies the party's intention to hold on to Komdok, to bring about a fundamental transformation in the nonferrous metal production, and to energetically push the socialist economic construction.

Functionaries and workers in this field must engrave the party's demand in their hearts, launch active struggle, and see to it that it will come to successful fruition.

Those who would [play] masters' role in epoch-makingly increasing the nonferrous metal production by concentrating efforts in the field of nonferrous metal industry, including the Komdok Mine enterprise complex, are the producers of nonferrous metals and the functionaries who would organize and lead the work. Examples of the working-class of Nagwon have shown that when the party's demand is accepted as an absolute [imperative] and is faithfully met in time, miracles and reforms will be brought about without fail. Functionaries and workers in the field of nonferrous metal production must engrave in their hearts the party's demand for effecting a great upsurge in the nonferrous metal production and do their utmost to realize it.

Those who uphold the party's intention as their faith would not waver in the face of difficulties nor would look at others. Even if a problem arises, functionaries in the field of nonferrous metal production must not wait for someone to solve it for them; they must take a stand of solving it on their own by maximally mobilizing their potentials. In particular, they must exert great efforts in launching the struggle for increasing the rate of utilization of existing facilities and for putting them in full operation in mines and smelteries; and they must thereby consistently carry out without fail the tasks assigned to them with the existing material, existing equipment, and existing labor power.

What is essential in the nonferrous metal production is the production of the mineral. Today our party is demanding that we put our backs into the extracting industry in the party-wide and nationwide people's struggle in order to increase epoch-makingly the potential of the mineral. The nonferrous metal mines must give further impetus to the struggle to increase the production of the mineral.

At this juncture, in particular, great is the duty of the working-class and functionaries of the Komdok Mine enterprise complex. Functionaries and workers of the Komdok Mine enterprise complex must understand that the party is expecting much from them, must accelerate with a firm resolution the pit construction and the cutting site preparations, and thereby must attain at the earliest date the level requested by the party in the production of the mineral.

A key to an increase in the nonferrous metal production is technological innovation. The field of the nonferrous metal industry must reform through modernization of the cutting and smelting facilities, must lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product, and must increase the recovery rate in smelting and ore dressing. Thus it must forcefully launch the struggle to renew the technological indexes.

What is the importance in putting great emphasis on the field of the nonferrous metal industry today is the working of guaranteeing. Only when the investments in the nonferrous metal production are increased and nationwide efforts are made to that effect, can the party's demand for increasing the

nonferrous metal production be met through to the end, and can all fields of the national economy be developed more rapidly. Functionaries of the Administrative Council, pertinent committee, and departments must be conscious of the importance of duties assigned to them; and they must produce and guarantee with priority those equipment and materials needed for the production and maintenance in this field.

The objective on which even more emphasis must be placed in the field of the nonferrous metal industry is the Komdok Mine enterprise complex. Functionaries of the pertinent fields must concentrically supply the equipment, material, and parts, including prop lumber and pumps, which are imminently and urgently needed in Komdok.

The work in the rear is precisely the political work. The people's government organizations in those regions, in which mines are located, including Komdok and Hyesan, must carry out more efficiently the work of rear supply in the light of their responsibility for the livelihood of the working-class in the mines.

It is imperative that the party guidance be stepped up for the nonferrous metal production. The party organizations and the 3 revolutions teams of this field must see to it that functionaries and workers will stir themselves up and have a deep understanding of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's demand regarding the increase in the nonferrous metal production, and that they will employ all their energy and wisdom to carry out unconditionally through to the end the tasks assigned to them by the party. In particular, the party organizations must give a strong push to the administrative and economic functionaries so that they may launch their work with a firm faith, daring fighting spirit, and mettle.

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CSO: 4110/047

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN MEDIA INTRODUCE KOREA'S DEVELOPMENT

SK251052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO January 11 noted that today Korea is widely known as "a country of construction" because many objects have been built in Korea in a brief period.

The paper said:

In Korea the coal mines of the Anju District and ore mines of the Komdok District are being expanded on a larger scale, the large-scale Nampo lockgate project is progressing apace in the lower reaches of the Taedong River to dam off rough sea over a distance of 8 kilometres and such projects are vigorously going on in all parts of the country.

Malagasy Radio January 8 reported that the construction of the Nampo lockgate is successfully progressing under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brings into a brilliant reality the far-reaching intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The GDR News Agency ADN January 16 said that the reclamation of tideland is going on on a large scale on the west coast of Korea and its main purpose is to attain the 15 million ton goal of grain production set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Reporting that the Korean fishermen are making a big haul, the Yugoslav paper VJESNIK January 7 pointed out:

Recently in the Korean sea fish is not in shoals but is dispersed in deep water. This is an unfavorable condition for fishing operations. But Korea's fishermen are flying a big haul flag every day.

Fishermen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grasp the movement of fish shoals in advance with the help of modern equipment and scientific detection method.

The PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY January 8 reported that Korea produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity in 1970. This shows that she has reached the level of advanced countries with her per capita electricity output being 1,184 kwh, it said.

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

FISHING PLAN OVERFULFILLED--Pyongyang, 28 January (KCNA)--The fish hauled by the Korean fishermen in the first 24 days of this year is 140,000 tons above that in last year's like period. The Fisheries Commission overfulfilled the first quarter year fishing plan. When fish shoals appeared in the pelagic and coastal seas, the functionaries in the fishery domain successfully guided the brisk fishing operation, drawing all the fishing boats into it. The fishermen of the Songdowon fishery station in Kangwon Province carried out their first quarter year plan before anyone else through a drive to increase the per boat fish catch. The Hongwon, Soho, Samho and Yukdae and nearly all other fishery stations in South Hamyong Province fulfilled their January quotas in half a month and then carried out their first quarter year plans. As of 24 January the fishermen under the General Bureau of Cooperative Fishing Guidance had fulfilled their first quarter year plan at 108.4 percent.  
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 28 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/169

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

FOREIGN GROUPS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP IN ART

SK230846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--World public circles are highly speaking of Korea's literature and arts brilliantly developing and efflorescing under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The general secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Algeria, after seeing a performance given by the Pyongyang school children's art troupe of Korea in October last year, said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has perfectly grasped great President Kim Il-sung's idea of literature and arts put forward an outstanding theory on literature and arts and held high the torch of the revolution in literature and arts, with the result that miraculous development has been made in Korea's literature and arts.

As Korea has much a great leader, even children can display high artistic talents.

R.L. Nagi, editor of the Indian paper Sakshi, had this to say:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius and master of literature and arts in the 20th century, who is making a great contribution to the treasure-house of human culture. His distinguished exploits will be handed down long in human history and in the world history of culture and arts, he stressed.

G. Alora, curator of a mass library in Tunis, Tunisia, said in an article headlined "Korea, a Land of Art":

The kernel of the original theory of literature and art propounded by His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il is a theory of humanics.

He alone expounded from a new angle that the literature of our era is humanics and, basing himself on this idea, gave a scientific elucidation of the essence and features of literature and arts.



The founding of the theory of seed by His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a completely new discovery in the development of the doctrine on literature and arts and an epochal event in the history of human literature and arts.

Cecilia Mangina, an Italian woman director and literary and art critic, stated:

The opera "A Flower Girl" is, no doubt, the only and one comet of art in the world and the prince of the opera.

Only when all arts and operas of the 20th century advance along the road carved out by the Korean opera "A Flower Girl," can they develop into an art for the people and an opera for the people.

D.P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, had this to say:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always directs deep attention to the development of literature and arts, while looking after overall affairs of the party and state.

In particular, he gave instructions on creating and developing new film art of Korean style and made sure that many modern works of film art were produced.

His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il who has ushered in a shining great heyday of chuche-oriented literature and arts required by our time is a master of theory on literature and arts and a genius of literature and arts.

CSO: 4100/161

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a friendship meeting on January 23 in connection with the establishment of the international journalists training center in Korea. Invited there were press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Speaking at the meeting, Yun Kyong-taek, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, pointed to the establishment of a new international journalists training center some time ago in our country. Therefore, journalists and men of the press from many countries of the world will participate in the international training course for journalists to be held every year in our country, he said. Pointing out that it is of weighty significance in inspiring the people to the struggle for independence, friendship and peace that progressive journalists and men of the press of the world strengthen their friendship and solidarity and deepen the feelings of trust, visiting each other, the speaker said that the international journalists training center would make positive contributions to attaining this purpose in the future. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

'FOUNDING OF INDIA' FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship Association arranged a film show and cocktail party on January 24 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. Invited there were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang S.S. Pradhan and his embassy officials. Present on the occasion were Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the association, and other personages concerned. The attendants appreciated an Indian documentary film, which was followed by a cocktail party. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WORK OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION SHOCK BRIGADES NOTED

SK270502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--The "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" are greatly conducive to realizing the Chuche-orientation modernisation and scientisation of national economy.

These shock brigades active at the industrial establishment acts the country were organ in 1980 involving able technicians and skilled workers. [Sentence as received]

The members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" in Pyongyang have introduced into production more than 30,000 proposals for technical innovation in the last 5 years.

This means that 4-5 times as many technical innovation proposals as those before the appearance of these brigades were carried into effect on an annual average.

Technical innovation shock brigaders at the Pyongyang textile machine plant, the Pyongyang elevator factory, the Pyongyang shoe-making machine plant and other industrial establishments have laid new bases for the production of various structural steels such as section steel and bearing steel. Such centres number about 290 taking the city as a whole.

The shock brigaders of the Pyongyang textile combine have succeeded in converting the cotton-fibre production line with 170,000 spindles into a vinalon fibre production line, thus greatly helping toward the improvement of the people's living standards.

The members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" in North Pyongan Province have brought into production a large number of proposals for technical innovation in the last 5 years. Last year alone, more than 4,500 proposals were introduced into production. This helped save 2.5 million man-days of labour, 25,370,000 kWh of electricity, more than 4,500 tons of steel and about 150,000 tons of coal and others in the same year. Particularly in the Kujang District coal mining complex, a comprehensive mechanisation was realized in the cutting faces and hundreds of thousands of coal [as received] were produced outside its plan.

Last year the shock brigaders in Nampo introduced into production more than 4,000 proposals for technical innovation to modernize the productive technical processes.

The members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" in South Pyongan, South Hamgyong and other provinces have also rendered great services for lifting the level of modernisation at the industrial establishments.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON OPERA TROUPE PERFORMS--Pyongyang 24 January (KCNA)--The Kumgangsa Opera Troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland gave performances in Hamhung and Chongjin. The performers put on state the opera "Mother's Wish." It was highly acclaimed by the audiences for its moving artistic portrayal of the South Korean people, youth and students and Koreans in Japan courageously fighting, fearing neither prison nor gallows to democratize the South Korean society and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification at an early date, looking forward to the bright future of a unified country. The opera troupe performed art pieces at the Kim Chaek Iron [works] and the Ryongsong machine complex for their workers. It also made a tour of revolutionary sites. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--A fine arts and publication delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Mun Tong-kon, director of the pictorial Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on 25 January by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. Pak Don-si, chairman of the Central District, Gunma Prefecture, Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by the same plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 25 Jan 85 SK]

CHONGNYON DENOUNCES RIGHT-WING JAPANESE--Pyongyang 27 January (KCNA)--Ha Chang-ok, director of the social department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other representatives of Chongnyon Centre on 21 January called at the metropolitan police office of Japan in connection with the continued anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon provocations of Japanese right-wing hooligans and strongly demanded it to strictly control them. When they met an official of the metropolitan police office, they recalled that groups of right-wing hooligans including "Taikosha" raided the Central Hall of Chongnyon, CHOSON SINBO office and other Chongnyon organs, while viciously conducting an anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign by a large propaganda car, and pointed to the graveness of the situation. They protested, saying that in the past days when Chongnyon demanded that provocations of the right-wing hooligans be controlled, the Japanese police authorities patronised criminals, far from accepting the demand. They strongly demanded the police office authorities to immediately take appropriate measures to check the provocative anti-DPRK, anti Chongnyon rackets of the right-wing hooligans. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 27 Jan 85 SK]

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAR PARLIAMENT BUILDING BEING BUILT WITH DPRK AID

SK231034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--A ground-breaking ceremony of the parliamentary building of the Central African Republic to be constructed with the assistance of our country was held on January 18.

Hung on the background of the platform there were a portrait of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a portrait of Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

Present there were President Andre Kolingba and the entire members of the government, leading officials of ministries and state organs including the presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, foreign diplomatic envoys in Central Africa, foreign delegations on a visit to Central Africa and thousands of people.

The Korean ambassador to Central Africa and his embassy officials, and the members of the construction delegation of our country were also present.

Speeches were made there by the Korean ambassador and President Andre Kolingba.

In his speech Andre Kolingba said that the great leader President Kim Il-song, in the spirit of South-South cooperation, took a measure to help in the construction of the parliamentary building, thereby making a great contribution to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Central African people and government and I extend thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the courageous Korean people, Andre Kolingba said.

He laid the first stone, announcing the start of the project, and went round the construction site together with the entire government members.

CSO: 4100/161

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM TOGOLESE LEADER

SK250410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

The reply message dated January 17 reads:

Dear Friend Your Excellency President,

I received with great joy your message of felicitations and good wishes sent to us on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of our national liberation day.

We were particularly moved by such meticulous concern directed by you reflecting the excellent relations of fraternity and special favor existing between our two countries.

We extend sincerest thanks to you for this on behalf of the Togolese people, the Togolese People's Rally, their National Union Party and the government and on my own.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express admiration for your country's progress made under your outstanding and wise leadership and reaffirm our support to the brave Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of artificially divided Korea.

I extend once again my wholehearted thanks to your excellency president, my dear friends, expressing highest considerations.

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES OBSERVE NATIONAL DAY OF INDIA

SK270438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--Dailies here today observe the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

In an article headlines "35 Years of Changes and Progress," NODONG SINMUN says:

The life of the Indian people over the last 35 years shows that only a unified and powerful republic can consolidate the national independence, develop economy and culture and lead the people along the road of independence and prosperity.

Today the Indian people, rallied close around the government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, are vigorously advancing along the road of building a new society, overcoming the trials caused by the internal and external reactionaries.

Since the proclamation of the republic, the industrious and talented Indian people have made many successes in their endeavours for the building of an independent, prosperous new society.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment, the Indian Government is waging an active struggle against the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, nuclear-free zone. India plays an important role in the struggle for strengthening the non-alignment movement and safeguarding world peace and security.

Our people sincerely congratulate the Indian people on their achievements made in the building of a new society and extend firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and India will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and the principle of non-alignment movement and hope that the Indian people will register greater success in their work for the progress and prosperity of the country.



N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS CENTER OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK261019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--A permanent International Journalists Training Centre has been established in Pyongyang.

The purpose of the training centre is to actively help the progressive journalists and men of the press of the world exchange their experiences, learn from and teach each other, while visiting each other and to inspire the people's struggle for independence, friendship and peace through vigorous press activities in the idea of the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace held in Pyongyang in 1983.

The International Journalists Training Centre will be held in Pyongyang every year, in which all progressive journalists and men of the press of the world who desire it can participate, said Yi Il-hyok, director of the International Journalists Training Centre.

Lectures and practices on press activities, such as news service, radio, television, newspaper edition, publication, printing and photographing will be given at the training course along with exchange of experiences gained in press activities.

The participants will inspect grand monumental edifices and press organs in Pyongyang, Mt Kumgang, Mt Myohynag and other scenic spots.

Lectures will be given by prominent men of the press and doctors and associate doctors and specialists in education and academic researches.

The training course will be given in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, or other languages at the request of auditors.

The International Journalists Training Course for 1985 is planned to be organised from May to June.

The short course for journalists of Third World countries was held in Korea from mid-August to mid-September last year.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW YEAR LETTERS FROM ABROAD

SK260343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages or letters from foreign countries on the occasion of the New Year 1985.

They came from the general secretary and the deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the chairman of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea, the chief of the Copenhagen Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kil Il-song in Denmark, the chairman of the Peruvian Study Centre of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful reunification of Korea, the general secretary and the deputy general secretary of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, the chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea, the chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, the general secretary of the International Union of Students, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party Yamamoto Masahiro, the Malian minister of interior, Vice-Prime Minister of Thai Government Boontheng Thongwasdi, the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Italian Communist Party who is member of its leadership, the chairman of the Military Development Committee of Madagascar, the president of the Pakistan Citizens Council, the charge de mission to the president of France, member of the Parliament of Iran Sadeq Khalhali, Yoshiharo Yoneharu and other members of the House of Representatives of Japan, and Chuche Idea study organisations, organizations for supporting the reunification of Korea, friendship organizations and figures of political and public circles.

The messages and letters extended warmest congratulations and cordial regards to President Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life on the occasion of the New Year.

They noted that last year was a proud year in which the Korean people made great progress in their socialist construction and expressed the belief that the Korean people would surely achieve greater success in the revolution and construction this year. They stressed that the United States and South Korean authorities must give up at once their new war provocation moves and accede without delay to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CONGOLESE MAYOR

SK260409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 January (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Jean Jules Okabando, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, political commissar of the Brazzaville Party Committee and mayor of Brazzaville, upon leaving our country on 25 January. The message says:

Comrade president, the great leader, while being received by you, I was struck with admiration by the fact that you always direct deep attention to urgent problems facing the Third World countries, south-south cooperation, especially disasters sweeping the African continent and ways of overcoming them.

I am pleased with your great contribution to the development of agriculture in Africa, and the party and government of our country highly estimate the theses on south-south cooperation conceived by you.

Your precious opinions given on the problem of developing the economy in the People's Republic of the Congo and your words suggesting the increase of agricultural production with the assistance of your country accord with the call of Comrade Denis Sassau Nguesso for achieving self-sufficiency in food till 2000 they evoked the greatest interest among us.

I leave Pyongyang, carrying with me an unforgettable memory that I gained living experience close to you, one of the greatest and preeminent statesmen of the 20th Century.

I assure you that the Congolese people, party and government will make all possible efforts in every way to enable the Korean people to register greater successes under your wise leadership in their struggle for the development of the country and its reunification.

The message sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REACTIONARIES TURNING JAPAN INTO NUCLEAR BASE

SK231107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--The scheming of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to turn Japan into a nuclear base is a root cause of the catastrophic lot of Japan, warns NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries intend to carry it out by stealth, not in public, the paper says:

Not much penetration is needed to guess why they are trying to keep it in the dark. First of all, they are hindered by certain legal restrictions in Japan. Another reason is the public opinion within Japan.

Taking these points into consideration, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries resort to petty tricks to conceal the conversion of Japan into a nuclear base, while hastening it in secrecy.

The advertisement of "three principles of non-nuclearization" by the Japanese reactionary ruling circles is part of this trick.

Behind the smokescreen of the "three principles" Japan is turning into the largest nuclear bridgehead in Asia for translating the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy into reality, this is illustrated, above all, by the building of New American military bases for nuclear war in different parts of Japan.

New military bases and setups of the U.S. imperialists intended for preparation of a nuclear war are being built not only in Okinawa but also in the suburbs of Tokyo, Ishikawa and Aomori Prefectures, Hokkai-do and other parts of Japan. A plan for building a sea runway for planes on board nuclear-powered carriers, the first of its kind in the world, in Shigami Bay 60 kilometres southeast of Tokyo is being pushed ahead in secrecy.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are actively cooperating with the U.S. imperialists in the building and expansion of military bases for nuclear war in the form of offering sites, bearing expenses and manufacturing structures.

Nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists are being practically shipped into Japan. This also testifies to Japan's conversion into a nuclear base.

American warships and planes carrying nuclear weapons are constantly going in and out of Japanese ports and airports.

It has been disclosed that the U.S. forces command in Japan has a secret order stipulating the procedures of shipment of nuclear weaheads into and out of Japan and their transport, the protection of nuclear arsenal and its treatment. This is another testimony to the introduction of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons into Japan.

Facts clearly show that Japan is being turned into a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists and the U.S.-Japan military alliance is developing into anuclear alliance.

Japan, not a large country, is packed with 100 million people and covered with dense networks of industries. It is very dangerous for that country to be made a target of a nuclear retaliatory strike.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR IN MADAGASCAR--Pyongyang 22 January (KCNA)--Chong Tae-hwa, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on 17 January presented his credentials to Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Ratsiraka. President Ratsiraka expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm and fraternal greetings to President Kim Il-song. In reference to the close intimacy between President Kim Il-song and himself, President Ratsiraka stressed that friendship between Madagascar and Korea is unshakable. He reaffirmed the stand of the Malagasy Government and people fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the tripartite talks proposal. He said he would direct attention to the scheme of the United States and South Korean authorities to stage the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and take appropriate measures. President Ratsiraka expressed his sincere wishes for good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 22 Jan 85 SK]

REPLY FROM POLAND'S JABLONSKI--Pyongyang 23 January (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The reply message dated 10 January reads: I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to you for your felicitations and good wishes offered on my 75th birthday. Recalling our meeting overflowing with friendship and jubilation during your visit to Poland last year, I express the belief that the results of the visit will contribute to further developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples for peace and for the victory of socialism. I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you good health and long life and greater success in the responsible work for the development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 22 Jan 85 SK]

AMBASSADOR LEAVING UGANDA--Pyongyang 24 January (KCNA)--Chang Tae-hui, Korean ambassador to Uganda, on 15 January paid a farewell call on Ugandan Premier Otema Alimad. The premier expressed sincere thanks for the disinterested aid and support of the great leader President Kim Il-song to Uganda. He said the Ugandan Government's stand was invariable in supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and Uganda would continue to support the Korean

people's struggle for national reunification in the future. Expressing deep apprehensions about the military tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, he said the Ugandan Government hoped that peace would be ensured on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved through the realisation of contact and dialogue between North and South. Recalling his visit to Korea in April last year, he noted: While seeing for myself the Korean people's great successes made under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, I realized the truth that if peoples of small countries unite and fight, they can do anything. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

KIM CHONG-IL'S WORK SEMINAR--Pyongyang 28 January (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the West African Group for the Study of Kimilsongism on 16 January. Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song. The reporter and speakers at the seminar said that this work gives perfect answers to the problems of principle arising in studying the Chuche philosophy, thus helping gain a better understanding of the greatness and correctness of the Chuche philosophy. Noting that the work gives us a deeper knowledge of the profound principles of the Chuche philosophy, they stressed that Comrade Kim Chong-il is a distinguished thinker and theoretician who is developing and enriching the great Chuche philosophy and an outstanding leader. The Chuche philosophy was the first in history to give a perfect explanation about man and correctly expound position and role by expounding the essential characteristics of man. This is a great exploit of the Chuche philosophy no other philosophical idea could perform, they declared. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 28 Jan 85]

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The Equatorial Guinean military delegation headed by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, state security and political affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on January 22 visited Mangyongdae. It was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-ru, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Maj General Yi Hong-son of the Korean People's Army. The delegation members posed for a photograph in memory of their visit to Mangyongdae. That day the delegation also visited the Kim Il-song Military University. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on January 23. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GUINEAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today credentials from Fode Djibril Camara, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and a staff member of the Guinean Embassy here. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving a letter of credence from him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

SYRIAN PARTY LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Hafez al-Asad on January 22 upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party. The message reads: I offer warm congratulations to you on the successful conclusion of the 8th Syrian regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of your party at the congress. The congress' reelection of you as general secretary is an expression of the deep trust of the membership of your party and the people in you. I am convinced that your party and the fraternal Syrian people under your correct leadership (?will make) greater achievements in their struggle to destroy the aggressive moves of imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, retake their occupied land and defend the country's independence and sovereignty. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this occasion to sincerely wish you fresh success in your responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 23 Jan 85 SK]

REPLY MESSAGE FROM BENIN--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council of the Republic of Benin. The reply message dated January 16 reads: We were particularly moved by your kind message of greetings offering good wishes on the national day of the People's Republic of Benin and extend heartfelt, warm thanks to you for this. We assure you that we are ready to make efforts for the continuous strengthening and development of the bonds of friendship and active cooperation existing between our two peoples and two countries. With highest considerations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

PORTUGUESE LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on January 24 to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. The message reads: I extend warm felicitations to your excellency on your 50th birthday on behalf of the Korean people and on my own. Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you great success in your work for the country's prosperity and good health and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/161



N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang 19 January (KCNA)--A Korean light industry delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Kim Pol-sin left Pyongyang Saturday by air for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong and Vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Yi Kil-tu. The GDR and Soviet ambassadors to Korea also saw off the delegation. [Text]  
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 19 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

ISRAELI PULLOUT MISLEADING--Pyongyang 25 January (KCNA)--The course of the talks between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawal of the Israeli aggression forces from southern Lebanon shows that the "troop pullout" advertised by the Israeli aggressors is a trick to mislead world opinion and maintain and tighten their control over southern Lebanon, declares NODONG SINMUN today. Its signed article says: at the talks held between Lebanon and Israel on 22 January the Israeli side put forward an inexplicit "pullout" plan which does not contain a concrete measure for the "withdrawal" of its aggression forces. Still refusing to discard their aggressive designs on Lebanon, the Zionists insist on gradually "withdrawing" their aggression forces from southern Lebanon and handing over this area to the "Southern Lebanese Armed Forces," the pro-Israel militiamen. This is entirely at variance with the stand and will of the Lebanese government and people to prevent the division of their country, restore the sovereignty over the whole territory and build a new independent country. This proves that the Israeli aggressors have no plan to withdraw their blood-stained hands of aggression from Lebanon but watch for a fair chance to swallow up the whole territory of Lebanon. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Jan 85 SK]

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